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**ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

Marching Toward Peace Forcing Democratic Ties Wolves Around Geneva

¶ **American Legion**—The tramp of marching men reverberates along Fifth Avenue and feet which marked the time of military bands 20 years ago, stepping off the tempo of "Over There," again pace the measures of a marching tune. Today, however, the men of the American Legion are marching toward an infinitely more vital goal than that debatable "victory" which marked the Allies' final triumph over German arms. Today they march toward the positive goal of peace rather than the negative results of war. Today—in the words of Secretary of State Cordell Hull at National Commander Harry W. Colmery's dinner—the American Legion organization (representing 1,000,000 World War veterans) participates in a "genuine renewal of a drive to limit and reduce the bankrupting burden of arms."

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• **The keynote** of this year's Legion Convention was sounded by Commander Colmery, when he called on the veterans to help awaken the United States to the dangers besetting Constitutional checks and balances and the independence of the judiciary and from subversive trends and influences from within and without. That note reaches a grand crescendo as the Veterans respond to Secretary Hull's demand that: "Peace must always be our goal—not peace for ourselves alone, but peace throughout the world, for nations today are so interdependent that the repercussions of war affect neutrals only a few degrees less than they affect belligerents." Former President Hoover, a surprise guest, arouses enthusiasm with a similar theme. "We cannot say 'Let there be peace,' and then go about our business," said he. "To maintain peace is as dynamic in its requirements as the conduct of war."

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• **The two statements** represent a happy juxtaposition of ideas. History warns men against the soft ease which so often accompanies fancied national security. History also warns against the empty loot of conquest. But a greater impulse than history assures men and nations of the vigorous rights of progress which accompany just and worthy aims. The dynamic requirements of peace call for unselfishness. But unselfishness should be accompanied by a wise degree of protection, lest unprincipled forces impose on righteous motives. When hundreds of thousands of World War veterans demand peace it is obvious that there is a stiffening rather than a softening of morale at work. • Knowing war, its fallacies, its falsities, its chimerical objectives, these men vote for peace not because they are afraid of war, but because they choose to fight on the side of a positive rather than a negative force.

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¶ **Anglo-American Trade** — The commercial treaty between the United States and Great Britain, to which Anthony Eden refers in the League Assembly, is thought largely to await that long haul between the United States and Australia. Harmonious trade relations between these two countries (interrupted because of Australian import regulations) once more established, it is suggested that the American farmers and the Dominion farmers might share in filling the larder of the British consumer and that the Dominions might be compensated by reduction of the preferential tariff under the Ottawa agreement. • The proposal is another one of those tenuous threads encouraged by the attitude of dictatorial nations which seem to be drawing people of common culture into closer harmony.

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¶ **Caustic Litvinoff**—If the League of Nations were achieving no other purpose, it would still be a valuable element in world affairs as a ventilator of opinion. But who uses the League as a cat's paw sometimes finds the practice a dangerous technique. Thus the Spanish Government's spokesman at the League loses his seat. He was outspoken to the point of embarrassment in his denunciation of enemies, but he contributed little to peace.

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• **Perhaps Russia's** Foreign Commissar, Maxim Litvinoff, realizes his capacity for causing similar embarrassment when he asks the League to "call a spade a spade and aggression, aggression" in dealing with the restless aims of dictatorial countries. However, his penetrating observations will not be lost to those seeking a disinterested attitude. Anti-Communism, he asserts, often "signifies a yearning for tin, zinc, mercury, and other materials," and he denies that either of the present wars in Europe or Asia can be justified as anti-Communist crusades.

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• **The technique** to which he refers, i. e.: crying "Wolf, wolf" to cover aggressive tactics needs no uncovering. Neither does that other outworn technique, "the wolf in sheep's clothing." But, presently, since frankness is so popular at Geneva, someone may arise to point out that the most dangerous wolf prowling through diplomatic jungles is the wolf of selfish nationalism.

In The Boston Section;

Compton urges application of engineering to distribution at conference

Newton drops sodium lights: Engineers defend their aid to highway safety

New Hampshire figures show highest average yearly wage to workers in state is only $361

Professor Walsh of Harvard considered possible successor to Dr. Myers as N. E. Labor Board head

And News From All New England In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Legion Host Tramps, Tramps To Beat of Hull Peace Plea; Fifth Ave. Rumbles to Tread

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Recommendations by Secretary of State Cordell Hull that the United States should follow a middle course of "enlightened nationalism" in its efforts to help keep the peace were before the nineteenth annual convention of the American Legion here today as the organization of 1,000,000 World War veterans began its greatest peace time demonstration—a magnificent march up Fifth Avenue.

Now, just as in the past, America stands ready to participate with other countries in any "genuine renewal of a drive to limit and reduce the bankrupting burden of arms," Secretary Hull emphasized in an address at the dinner given by National Commander Harry W. Colmery for distinguished guests of the Legion at the Pennsylvania Hotel last night.

"Peace must always be our goal—not peace for ourselves alone, but peace throughout the world, for nations today are so interdependent that the repercussions of war affect neutrals only a few degrees less than they affect belligerents," he said.

Former President Hoover, a surprise guest at the dinner, praised Secretary Hull for his conduct of the Cabinet office, holding that "one of the best American traditions is the exclusion of all political partisanship from the foreign relations of our country."

Wrote Impromptu Speech

Invited by Mr. Colmery after he had been discovered in New York, Mr. Hoover wrote his speech on the back of a menu card.

"Peace is not a static thing," he said. "To maintain peace is as dynamic in its requirements as the conduct of war. We cannot say, 'let

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Franco-Italian Ties Depend On Hands-Off Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 21—The French Government is ready to work hand in hand with Britain in efforts to improve relations with Italy, Premier Camille Chautemps is understood to have told British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden at a luncheon conference here today.

France is anxious to end the diplomatic impasse with Italy which for many months—following the French refusal to recognize Italy's Ethiopian empire—has prevented Paris from having any ambassador in Rome. If Britain decides to recognize this conquest, France is prepared to follow suit, M. Chautemps is said to have informed Mr. Eden.

Would Reopen Frontiers

Franco-Italian rapprochement, however, would become impossible if Italy should intensify or even continue her intervention in Spain. France, M. Chautemps is understood to have made plain to Mr. Eden today, will reopen her frontiers and pour arms into loyalist Spain if Italian and German intervention threatens her communications with North Africa or otherwise interferes with her security.

Both Premier Chautemps and Foreign Minister von Delbos are known to favor reaching an under-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Black Returning; President in West Before He Arrives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—News of Justice Hugo L. Black's sailing for the United States from Southampton last night, on the steamer City of Norfolk, vividly reminded Washington today that the dramatic issue of his assumption of the ermine will arise in President Roosevelt's absence.

Chief Justice Hughes arrived in Washington today to resume his official duties. Mr. Justice Sutherland is back from a European vacation, feeling chipper and declaring that he will take his seat on the court when the new term begins on Oct. 4. His attitude seems to dispose of rumors of his possible retirement, which would have given President Roosevelt another vacancy to fill.

Mr. Justice Black's steamer is a small, slow boat, which is due at Norfolk, Va., on Sept. 29 and at Baltimore the next day. He had originally planned to return on the Manhattan, sailing on Sept. 24, with a visit to Irelarid en route. Now the trip to Ireland is out. On the Manhattan, according to present plans, will be Mr. Justice McReynolds, also returning from a European vacation.

Friends of Mr. Justic Black say that he had been trying to secure accommodation on the City of Norfolk all along, for the sake of privacy and longer sea voyage, and only

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Vastly Altered Farm Program Is Announced

Wallace Issues 1938 Plan With a Big Acreage Cut From 10-Year Average

Points Explained

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, announced a drastically altered soil conservation program for 1938 yesterday, at the forefront of which is a cut of from 15,000,000 to 30,000,000 acres from the past 10 years' average harvesting of major crops.

The program follows closely the outline tentatively offered last week to 118 state farm leaders.

The secretary explained the new program will probably be included in the general farm surplus control bill to be asked from the next session of Congress. Objectives are to encourage soil conservation through increasing non-depleting crops and assuring a "balanced production of food and food supplies at prices fair to consumers and growers."

The new program provides quotas, which Mr. Wallace calls "goals" for soil depleting crops, the balance to be used for soil conservation work. Under the 1938 schedule the goals aggregate a flexible range from 275,000,000 to 290,000,000 acres as against a 10-year average of 306,000,000.

Payment Schedule

The benefit payment schedule for specific commodities will be:

1. Corn—Ten cents per bushel of the farm's normal per acre yield on each acre in the corn quota.
2. Cotton—Two cents per pound of the normal per acre yield for each quota acre.
3. Tobacco—From one half cent to 1.7 cents per pound of the normal per acre yield for each goal acre.
4. Rice—Twelve one-hundredths of a cent per pound of the normal per acre yield for each quota acre.
5. Peanuts—Two-tenths cent per pound of the normal per acre yield for each quota acre.

As Progressive

The program was described by Mr. Wallace as representing "a progressive development from the previous programs, including an increase in soil-conserving corps and soil-building practices to further the primary aim of soil improvement."

Mr. Wallace further contended:

"Four years ago," he said, "agriculture's immediate problem was one of adjusting surpluses which had accumulated during the depression. As the emergency lessened, the farmers began the task of working out a long-time and permanent farm program.

"Such a program must of necessity include soil conservation and a balanced production of food and feed supplies at prices fair to consumers and growers."

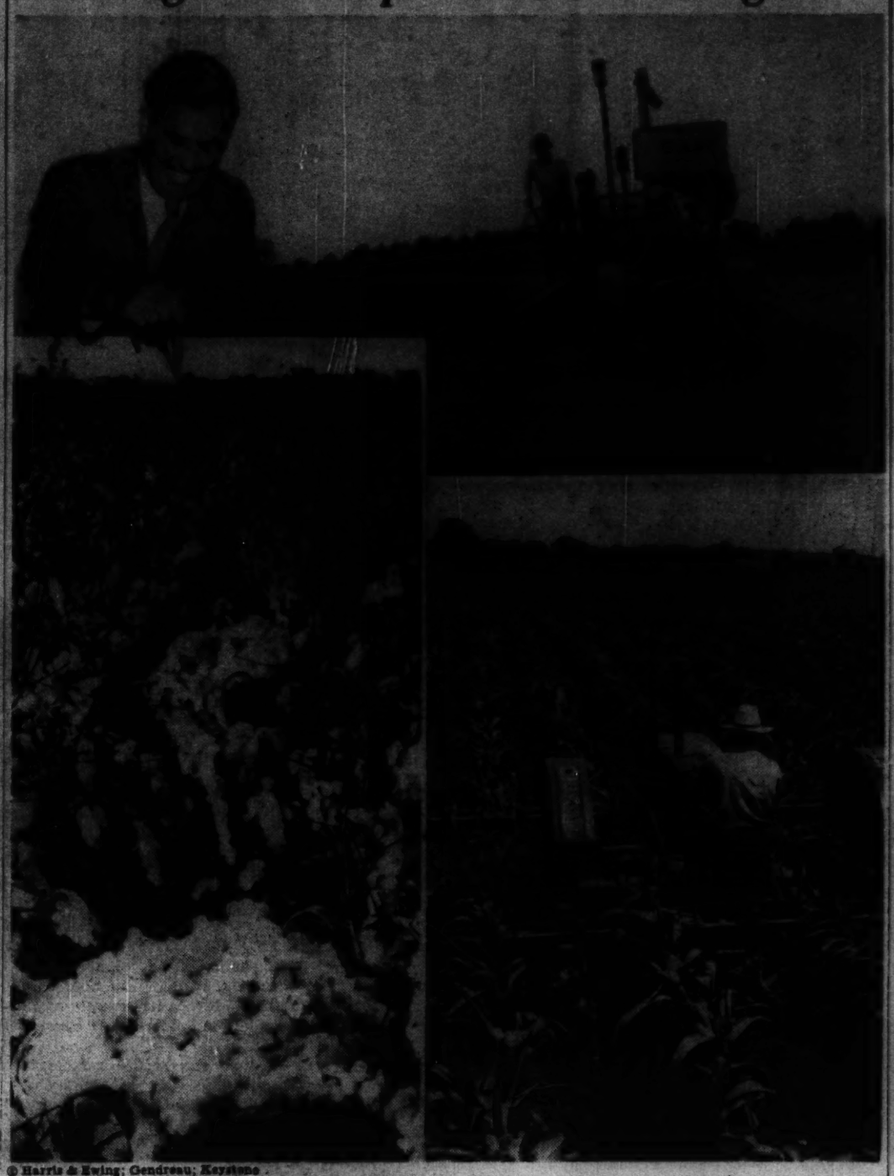
"The agriculture conservation program, however, is not a production control program," Secretary Wallace declared.

"In the absence of other legisla-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Farmers' Views on Surplus Crop Control: Financial Page.

Giving Farm Crops the Hand of Progress



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Scenes in Agricultural Fields of America

Above Is a Modern Combine at Work in a Mississippi Grain Field, With Inset of Secretary Wallace. Below a Cotton Field in Texas and a Corn Cultivating Scene in Illinois

U. S.-British Agreement on Trade Foreshadowed in Geneva Statement

Hint of Lower Tariffs in Eden's Speech Stirs Assembly's Interest

Follows Sugar Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 21—The whole Assembly is buzzing with curiosity over the phrase in Mr. Anthony Eden's speech yesterday when the British Foreign Secretary, speaking of removing trade barriers, said: "An agreement on the most-favored-nation basis between Britain and the United States for reduction of customs duties would, we are convinced, be one of the most effective steps we could take, not only in our own interests but in those of the world."

Remembering that Sir Frederick Phillips, British treasury expert, has recently gone to Washington, Geneva hopes that an agreement of this kind is on verge of conclusion.

Inquiries in British circles do not bear out this optimism.

But it is evident that a serious effort is being made to consummate negotiations initiated in London during the sugar conference and afterward discussed in secrecy with the Dominions during the Imperial Conference. Several months, however, are expected to elapse before a successful outcome is reached.

Agreement on Debt?

An eminent British observer told an interviewer here today that in his view any economic agreement between the two countries ought to be accompanied by agreement on debt. He hoped tariff reductions would be as numerous as possible so that other countries would also benefit under most-favored-nation treatment.

He declared further that in his view American capital should be encouraged to participate in the development of British colonies, particularly in the direction of opening up new supplies of raw material.

Inquiries in British delegation circles tend to show that Britain is anxious to work with the United States on these lines, provided a real business basis can be found. It is emphasized, however, that even after Premier Paul van Zeeland's inquiries in Washington, the whole

(Continued on Page 3, Column 8)

Britain and U. S. Lead in Imports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva, Sept. 21

Together, the United States and Great Britain represent nearly 30 per cent of the entire world's import markets, declared Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, in his address to the League of Nations Assembly yesterday.

"Last year," Mr. Eden said, "we took 18 per cent and the United States over 11 per cent." He cited these figures, and the 43 per cent increase of British imports in the last four years, to support his contention that an Anglo-American trade pact would be "one of the most effective steps" which could be taken toward the betterment of conditions both in these two countries and in the world at large.

Ties Between Washington and London Tightened by Trade Approach

At Work on Details

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Once more, with storm clouds blowing in the Mediterranean and the Far East, the lines are being strengthened between London and Washington. The initiative this time seems to come from London.

First in importance, to observers here, are the two suggestions made this week end by Anthony Eden, British foreign minister, for the completion of an Anglo-American trade agreement. Experts in both capitals, it is revealed, are working more busily than ever on the technical details of this long-awaited agreement.

Second, Sir Frederick Phillips, under-secretary to the British Treasury, who happened conveniently to be in Canada, arrived here today for conferences with Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury.

From the British viewpoint, financial relations of the two countries are closely tied to the question of a trade agreement. London spokesmen have even urged in the past that a trade agreement might not be feasible while exchange stabilization, war debts, and other monetary factors remained unsettled.

Sir Frederick Phillips, who is the number-one permanent official in the British Treasury, arrived in

(Continued on Page 15, Column 7)

Graven Eagles Win Guardian; Eyes Left? No!

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Structurally speaking, the American architect has discovered the eagle, and the Government is going to see that he does right by the national bird.

Recognizing a tremendous increase in the use of the eagle as a decorative motif on buildings, the supervising architect of the Treasury has appointed an eagle expert, Arthur L. Blakeslee, who is as fussy about the Federal bird as a mamma eagle is about her young on hatching day.

Under Mr. Blakeslee's rules you can't, for instance, build an eagle looking to his left, cowed or in an awkward situation.

You can show it resting, walking, or flying.

The worst thing is to make the eagle look as if he had just met up with a taxidermist.

"Never," read the eagle specifications, "give the impression of the skin being nailed in place or crucified."

The most frequent error has to do with which profile the bird shows. People are constantly causing eagles to do eyes-left instead of eyes-right. This is such a touchy point that two years ago a stone eyes-left eagle had to be removed from the El Paso, Texas, federal building and an eyes-right bird put up.

Incidentally, the eagle expert probably doesn't know about it, but if he'll walk up a floor to the Government's sample room—the place which serves as a guide to builders—he will find an eyes-left eagle over the door. He's in the tile room, Mr. Blakeslee.

League Asks China And Japan to Sit On Inquiry Board

GENEVA, Sept. 21 (AP)—Both Japan and China today were invited to participate in League of Nations committee consideration of Chinese accusations branding Japan an aggressor nation in the Far Eastern conflict.

NANKING, Sept. 21 (AP)—United States Ambassador Nelson Johnson and his staff having evacuated the Chinese capital today, J. Paxton Hall, veteran embassy second secretary, remained on duty at the legation as the volunteer protector of American interests. With him were 17 American civilians who had taken refuge at the legation.

The gunboat Guam remained at her anchorage in the river to guard the Americans remaining in the city from the danger implied by Japanese indications that only the utter destruction of the Chinese capital would end their raids.

Hull protests Japanese plan to bomb Nanking as Lawless; U. S. envoy to stay in gunboat: Page 5.

Intimate Message From Washington

Vandenberg, Shining Star of the G. O. P., Sees Some Good in the New Deal—Party Pays Out Rope to the President

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Sept. 21

Necessarily of broad national implications is the resignation of Charles D. Hilles as Republican national committeeman from New York. Mr. Hilles had come to typify the link between business and financial power in New York, and the Republican higher command. His departure symbolically marks the end of a period. It comes significantly at the end of a week-end during which Republican spokesmen have been looking ahead, charting more progressive policies in which they adapt much from the New Deal and combine it with an appeal to all dissident Democrats.

Leader in the new Republican drive is Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg.

He has again shown himself to be the most alert, hard-hitting, crisp and effective leader in the Republican Party. His week-end speech at Bay City was a good key-note for the whole opposition, Republican and Democratic alike. And thus Senator Vandenberg adds to the reputation he has built up steadily all through recent years.

There is only one flaw in the reputation, and that is his behaviour during last year's presidential campaign. After deliberately dodging the vice-presidential nomination, Senator Vandenberg stayed pretty close to home until after Nov. 3; he did not want to get carried under in the holocaust, and he emerged chipper and smiling.

Probably the most notable fact to notice from Senator Vandenberg's speech is that the opposition is still drifting left-ward instead of right-ward. That is, the opposition is steadily becoming more progressive rather than reactionary. This is significant, interesting, hopeful. It also indicates that President Roosevelt is still strong, for if he had begun to slip with real velocity, the opposition would have gone in the other direction, toward reactionism. The counter-revolution has not yet begun.

Sees Good Achievement

Proof of this lies in many statements made by Senator Vandenberg.

"I believe that history will credit this administration," he said, "on the one hand with courage in emergency; and, on the other hand, with making the nation more social-minded."

In his references to the Wagner Act, Senator Vandenberg said:

"All employers have suffered, in the past, because a minority of them has been guilty of insufferable espionage and exploitation of labor—precisely the sort of industrial despotism which invites industrial revolution. The so-called Wagner Act was passed to end this despotism and to create the statutory right of collective bargaining through representation of labor's own free choosing. This objective I unreservedly applaud. This collective bargaining is, and should be, here to stay."

The Michigan Senator defined his path as "straight down the middle of the road." As a congressional opposition leader he will be able to maintain this place. Whether—if he becomes a candidate—he can resist the dead-weight of black reaction pulling from the vast leaden mass of the Old Guard in the Republican Party is not so certain.

G. O. P. Strategy Helps Party

It is quite clear that the Republican Party has emerged from the last six months in a highly advantageous position. No G. O. P. leader opened up during the Supreme Court fight, in order to encourage the Democrats to split, and Republicans have been very discreet and quiet during the Black controversy.

Their policy is simply to give President Roosevelt plenty of rope, and they are sure he will go too far. They regard the Black appointment as the most damaging blow the President could have struck himself; they believe his militant Constitution Day speech to be another stroke in their favor; they trust the President will overreach himself on his western trip.

But, as Senator Vandenberg rightly said:

"If 1940 were 100 years remote it could not be further away in terms of authentic prophecy."

Just how the anti-Roosevelt coalition of which he spoke can be managed remains in obscurity, but the Michigan leader kept a completely open mind—unlike some of his fellow-Republicans—toward a new party under a new name.

Senator Vandenberg put Republicanism on the record of Constitution Day, contributing a hard-hitting political speech to Senator Borah's broad philosophical dissertation. The difference may typify the present party roles of the two. Quite clearly, even if President Roosevelt has a triumphal tour across the continent and even if he tames the Democratic majority, he will have a knot of Republican Horatios at the bridge, and their vigorous, vigilant opposition is precisely what Democracy requires. Their turn will come again.

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City Planning: Federal Funds Aid Progress

Depression Years Saw Forward Strides, Study Shows

Use of Surveys

23 Cities Report Advances in Public Works Programs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 — City planning, stimulated during the depression years by federal aid for work relief purposes, has come out of that period with marked gains in many American municipalities, reports Eugene S. Taylor, manager of the Chicago Plan Commission, who has completed a survey of 23 cities in all parts of the United States.

Millions of dollars flowing in for work relief projects, in addition to local funds, have widened and straightened miles upon miles of city streets in conformity with city planning programs in the last seven years, said Mr. Taylor. City parks all over the United States have been beautified, playgrounds extended, recreational facilities increased. Sewage systems have been modernized, needed airports constructed, public buildings erected or remodelled. Moreover, a number of cities have drafted new plans for development of transportation systems, parks, housing developments and the like. Some have adopted new zoning ordinances.

Land Use Surveys

Less tangible in their results, but no less important in the long run are the land-use surveys which cities have made during the "thirties." As the art of city planning has developed in recent years, its leaders have seen more and more the need for basic surveys of their communities. For example, before a housing project can be intelligently located, the planning officials need to know much about the location of substandard dwellings, rental values, population trends and so on. But in most cases such statistics have not been available to them.

Cleveland, seeing the need for such information, originated the idea of making a "Real Property Survey." Mr. Taylor said. The idea proved so practical that the federal government took it up and assisted some 60 smaller cities to make such local inventories.

During the depression, some of the largest cities in the United States undertook such inventories as work relief projects. Boston, for one, Mr. Taylor says, has piled up "an amazing record of city planning achievement in the field of surveys, studies and reports."

Value of Statistics

"Among the more important," he said, "may be listed basic data maps covering the entire city and showing vacant land, industrial buildings, tax-exempt property, class of construction, density of buildings, families per acre and assessed valuations.

"With these maps as a basis, the city plan board was able to issue a report recommending about a dozen slum clearance projects and low-rent housing developments; also a report on tax payments and city expenditures in all districts of Boston, a report which showed that the city spends a much larger sum in providing services to blighted areas than it gets back in taxes. Besides that, the city planning board prepared an analysis of the physical condition of 2000 Boston alleys."

New York City is not going to get an official plan commission until its new charter goes into effect, Jan. 1, but it got a land use survey, nevertheless, the Chicago plan manager found. In 1934, the Mayor's Committee on City Planning made such a survey, and this committee is now using the facts it gathered to make a thoroughfare plan, a transit plan, a public buildings plan, a schools and libraries plan, and a long range financial plan. These it will turn over to the official commission when it comes into being the first of the year, Mr. Taylor stated.

Work in Philadelphia

Philadelphia, with a grant of $600,000 of federal money, put 300 persons to work on city planning research. Today, Philadelphia's social, physical and economic surveys are nearing completion, this review shows. As a result of this work, the planning commission was able to furnish local authorities with data which enabled them to demolish many substandard buildings.

In St. Louis also the plan commission, with the aid of federal relief workers, was able to gather needed information about the city. Data collected pertains mainly to housing, land use, and the rate of absorption of land for various uses, said Mr. Taylor.

Chicago, this city's plan manager notes regretfully, has made no land use inventory as yet. One was contemplated two years ago, but it failed to get started, Mr. Taylor said, because of the time limitation and other restrictions imposed upon the project by Government officials. He hopes now, however, that the subject can be reopened within the next few months, since the city council recently adopted the report of one of its committees in which it was recommended that the Chicago Plan Commission be directed to make a survey.

Other housing and planning reports: Page 4 and 5

Eight States to See President on Trip

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt will start tomorrow on one of his most energetic cross-country conference and speaking trips since he took office.

In the short space of two weeks, he will make a score or more appearances in eight northwestern and middle western states, leave American shores for a brief visit by destroyer to British Columbia, inspect many federal projects, and deliver at least one "major" speech, at Bonneville Dam, near Portland, Oregon.

His first rear-platform talk, under a tentative itinerary announced at the Summer White House, will be made early Friday at Cheyenne, Wyo., home town of Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, an anti-court bill leader who penciled th opposition surrender terms when the Administration finally gave in on the Supreme Court increase plan.

He also will visit the home state of Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, another court bill opposition chief, and Boise, Idaho, home city of Senator William E. Borah, Republican foe of the bill that was returned to the Judiciary Committee after the passing on of Majority Leader Joseph T. Robinson.

Will See State Leaders

En route to Seattle and back he will stop in Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota and Illinois.

Secretary Marvin H. McIntyre said there would be only one formal address of the "major" type—at Bonneville Dam next Tuesday. Other talks would be extemporaneous, he said.

He added that senators and possibly some state and local party leaders would board the train for conferences during the 6000-mile swing, which the President has described as one to be devoted more to listening than talking, and to afford him an opportunity to see for himself some of the largest federal navigation, power and flood control projects.

The journey, to be made on a ten-car special train, with about 60 persons aboard, including a score of newspapermen, will end the morning of Oct. 6, at Washington.

En route to Seattle where he will arrive next Tuesday night to spend two nights and a day at the home of his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Boettiger, the President will travel the central rout. He will return by the northern.

He will leave around 3 p. m., eastern standard time, tomorrow, traveling via Cleveland, Chicago and Omaha toward Cheyene, but making no appearances en route. From then on, his schedule, which officials said was subject to change, follows:

The Tentative Itinerary

Friday, Sept. 24—Arrives Cheyenne around 9:30 a. m. for half-hour stop and rear-platform appearance. Arrives Wendover, Wyoming, around 10:45 p. m. for another platform appearance. Arrives Casper, Wyoming, about 4:30 p. m. for hour's stay and possibly a drive about the city. Leaves for Gardiner, Montana, for overnight run via Billings and Livingston, Montana.

Saturday, Sept. 25—Arrives Gardiner in morning, detrains for motor trip to Yellowstone National Park, where he will spend Saturday and Sunday at Mammoth Springs Hotel and sightseeing. Train will be sent to West Yellowstone via Butte, Mont.

Sunday, Sept. 26—Leaves West Yellowstone late in the day for Boise, Idaho.

Monday, Sept. 27—Arrives Boise around 9:30 a. m., motors through city and 75 miles to inspect the Owyhee Dam. Continues motor trip to Ontario, Idaho, to reboard train for Bonneville.

Tuesday, Sept. 28—Arrives Bonneville in morning and motors to dam for speech. Then motors to Mt. Hood, Ore., to inspect Timberline Camp, and Portland, where he is due around 4 p. m. Motors to Vancouver, Washington, across the Columbia River, to board train around 5 p. m., for Seattle, where due around 9:30 p. m. goes direct to home of Boettigers.

Wednesday, Sept. 29—Spends day and night with daughter and grandchildren, Eleanor and Curtis Dall, and drives about city.

Thursday, Sept. 30—Leaves Seattle by destroyer for Victoria, British Columbia, where due about 12:30 p. m. for lunch with Lieut. Gov. Eric W. Hamber. Leaves about 3 p. m. by destroyer for Port Angeles, Washington, thence by motor to Lake Crescent.

Friday, Oct. 1—Leaves Lake Crescent for drive about Peninsula. Arrives Tacoma about 6:30 p. m., to reboard train.

Saturday, Oct. 2—Arrives Ephrata, Wash., in morning and motors to Grand Coulee Dam for inspection tour; probably a speech. Returns to train and arrives Spokane around 5:30 p. m. for rear platform appearance, leaving around 6 p. m.

Sunday, Oct. 3—Arrives Glasgow, Montana, about 3 p. m. and motors to Fort Peck Dam on the Missouri River; probably a speech.

Monday, Oct. 4—Arrives Grand Forks, N. D., in morning to dedicate new grandstand at Fairgrounds, leaving about noon, and arriving late in day at St. Paul, Minn., where another talk may be made, then on to Chicago.

Tuesday, Oct. 5—Arrives Chicago around 9:30 a. m. to dedicate Outer Drive Link Bridge, and leaves about noon.

Wednesday, Oct. 6—Arrives Washington in morning.

Black Sailing to Join Court

(Continued from Page 1)

knew just before the ship left that place could be found. He left his London hotel with extreme secrecy, and only close friends knew that he was actually leaving for the United States.

Best news on Mr. Justice Black's movements, which are not without interest, comes from Paul W. Ward, formerly in the Washington bureau of the Baltimore Sun, who is a well-known liberal and friend of the Alabaman. His dispatch from London today reveals the amusing details that Mr. Justice Black is bringing home a new dinner jacket and an evening tailcoat as inescapable results of his new job, but he refused to let a Bond Street tailor sell him an afternoon coat!

The Blacks are also bringing plenty of tweeds and woolens for their children, and Mrs. Black got some old silver, as most American wives do, at the famous London markets.

The fact that President Roosevelt will be in Seattle when Mr. Justice Black arrives in the United States indicates that the President has no intention of demanding a personal explanation from his appointee of the charges of Ku Klux Klan affiliation. Such an explanation could best be given, if it were demanded, face to face. But there will be no such opportunity until Oct. 6, two days after Mr. Justice Black is scheduled to take his seat on the opening of the October term. On the day the appointee lands in Norfolk, or Baltimore, President Roosevelt will be in the seclusion of the home in Seattle of his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Boettiger.

On the day, the Supreme Court opens its fall term, the President will be dedicating a new grandstand at the fair grounds at Grand Forks, N. D.

From the respective itineraries of the two chief actors in this drama, it is evident that President Roosevelt is leaving Mr. Justice Black to make any explanation he cares to offer to the American public, and not to the President in person. Thus the Chief Executive is taking a side-lines attitude, under the conception—long-enshrined—that once an appointment is made and confirmed to the Supreme Court, it is an irrevocable act except for the Constitutional procedure of impeachment.

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Oct. 11 Proclaimed Pulaski Memorial Day

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt today proclaimed Oct. 11 for nationwide observance of General Pulaski Memorial Day in honor of the Polish soldier, Gen. Casimir Pulaski. He organized and commanded a cavalry unit known as the Pulaski Legion under George Washington in the Revolutionary War. He was mortally wounded at Savannah and died on Oct. 11, 1779.

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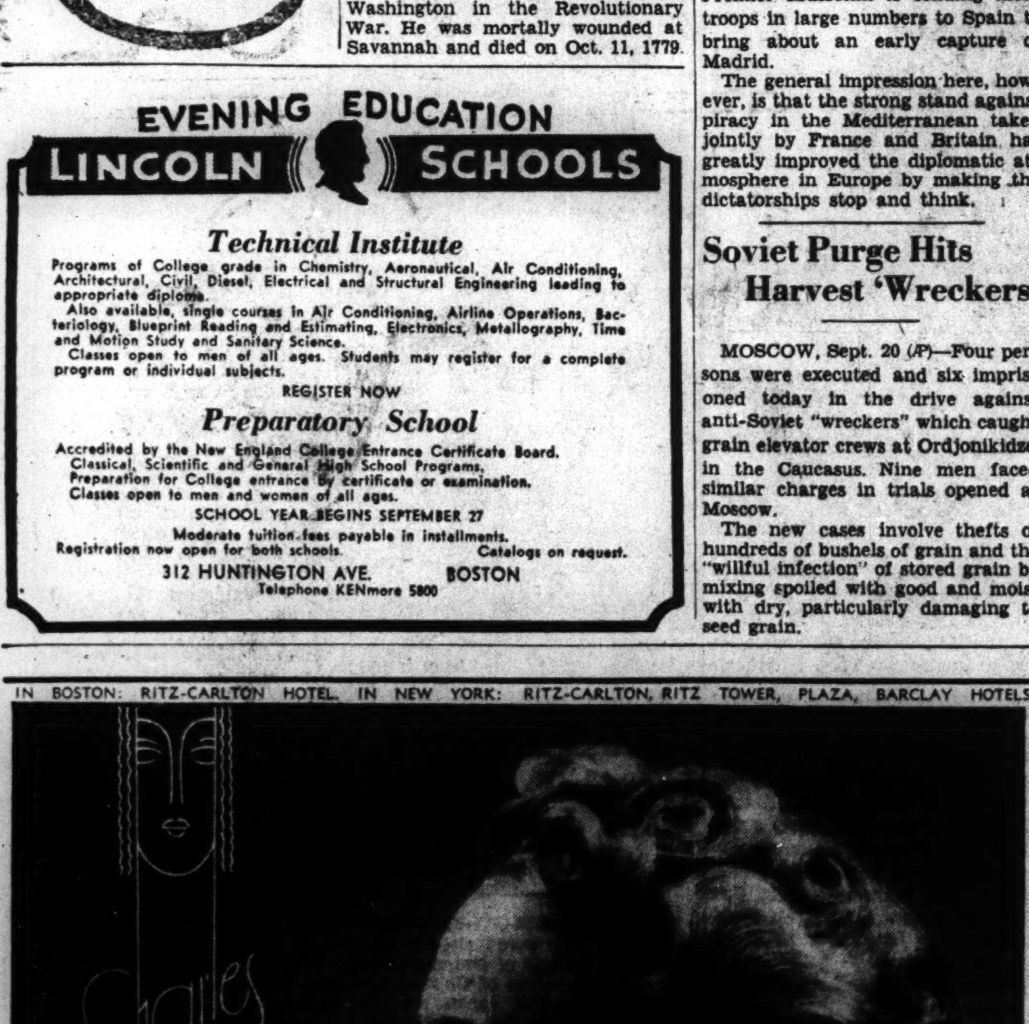

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Marks Trade Gain

Soibelman

Queen Wilhelmina

Whose Remarks at the Opening of Parliament Reflect Improved Economic Conditions

Trade Gain Seen As Netherlands Opens Parliament

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Sept. 21—Queen Wilhelmina introduced a more optimistic tone than has been heard from the throne for several years in opening the Netherlands Parliament here today.

Her address clearly reflects the economic recovery in the Netherlands. Month after month revenue has exceeded the budgetary estimates of a year ago.

Increased expenditure for defense, larger estimates and longer terms for the conscript army however indicate the Government's realization that conditions in Europe call for preparedness.

For the first time since the depression, Netherlands' foreign trade figures were up in the third quarter of 1936. The metal, cotton, diamond and coal-mining industries, as well as shipping and shipbuilding have been among the first to profit from the general recovery.

Imports and Exports Up

Value of trade has increased far beyond the 20 per cent depreciation of the currency. Imports as well as exports in the second quarter of 1937 were 75 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1936. Trade in Netherlands' seaports has made things hum merrily.

Rotterdam, at the crossroads of ocean and Rhine shipping, is seen living up to its long-established fame of being the first seaport of the European continent. The total tonnage of ships using Rotterdam in the first six months of 1937 was 20 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1936 and exceeded the figures for the first six months of 1929 by 15 per cent.

Industrial production has gradually gone up in the Netherlands from 63.6 in July, 1936, to 97.5 in May, 1937, using 1929 as par. The metal, textile and shipbuilding industries especially are doing well. The recovery of the textile industry is partly due to increased exports to Netherlands India, where Dutch textiles have obtained a certain preference.

Home Market Gains

In recent months, however, also branches of industry working mainly for the home market have shown definite signs of recovery, indicating that the purchasing power of the Netherlands people as a whole has increased. One of the signs is that the construction of houses increased considerably. Meanwhile the number of Dutch tourists traveling abroad during the summer reached an unprecedented peak.

Under these circumstances, unemployment, though still relatively high, has decreased substantially, from 400,000 in the summer of 1936 to 300,000 in the summer of 1937. Rationalization in Netherlands industry, however, has eliminated the jobs of 25,000 people. This constitutes one of the great social problems, with which the Government is confronted as a sort of heritage of the passing depression.

Italy Seen Ready For Anglo-French Aid in Ethiopia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—How necessary it is for Italy to come to terms with England and France may be gathered from the vigorous efforts, involving considerable risk, which have been made to bring matters to a speedy issue. No doubt the British and French Governments also feel that it is in their interest to effect a settlement, for the present division of Europe is obviously dangerous. But on the Italian side, the burden of Ethiopia is pressing heavily on the conqueror.

The fact is that conquest is only the beginning of the task Italy has set herself. The Italians remain the finest road-makers since the days of ancient Rome, but they are operating in a country which is very difficult to manage. The unruliness of the Ethiopians is notorious; and although there is no organized opposition, no recognized leader, the constant attacks on Italians are, according to reliable information, causing uneasiness.

Some hundreds of thousands of soldiers and labor corps must be maintained at least for several years; the protection of the civilians requires perpetual vigilance; the communcations are precarious; the cost of development is prohibitive for Italy's unaided financial resources.

Protectorate Proposed

The situation is such that great pressure can be put on Benito Mussolini to bring to an end the policy he is pursuing, and to enforce reasonable arrangements in the interest of the unhappy Ethiopians. The proposal of the League, before the fighting began, was, in view of conditions, to make a sort of protectorate of the country, and it may not be too late to come to an agreement as to some form of control. It is known that Italian Government officials would like to associate a native ruler—presumably the son of the Negus—with them, because of his presumed influence over the inhabitants; and certainly Rome feels that the help of French and British is needed in many ways. The Germans, too, would like to be associated with Italy in Ethiopia. Such participation in Berlin's view would partially meet Germany's demand for raw materials and the management of African lands. But Germany too is a poor country at present, and cannot supply the necessary funds.

It should be remembered that the French are in virtual command of the Djibouti-Addis-Ababa railway, and it is by this route that the bulk of Italo-Ethiopian traffic must flow for some time to come.

Djibouti is an essential base for the French, for it is on their route to Indo-China. There can be no question of negotiating the railway to Italy. But Italy is entitled to representation on the directorate, and so is England. And it is held, in some quarters, that although neither France nor England want anything for themselves, they should be given some legal status in Ethiopia, in order to prevent the application of "totalitarian" methods.

Advantages of Powers

The powers hold many important advantages. The maintenance of a huge army so far from Italy must give Mussolini qualms. The only practicable way of access is by the Suez Canal and the Red Sea; and whatever the international convention as to keeping open the Suez Canal in peace time and in war time may say, it is obvious that there are several manners of rendering this waterway impassable.

There might be a hard struggle for mastery in the Mediterranean, where Italy is unquestionably strong. But the Suez Canal apart, it would be easy to use Aden and Djibouti as bases for the blockade of Ethiopia.

Nobody pretends that Italy would be completely helpless. With her big military establishment in Ethiopia, she menaces the Sudan, the Somalilands, Kenya, Uganda, while the presence of large bodies of troops in Libya, on the borders of Egypt, has been noted with apprehension.

But these menaces and countermenaces are starting moves for an understanding, in which the moral issues are unfortunately being left with scant consideration.

It is believed that negotiations in regard to Ethiopia will soon be opened.

Swiss Save Romansh Tongue Of Small Cultural Minority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE—Switzerland is in process of passing a law for the protection of a linguistic minority numbering only 45,000 persons. The fact has not passed without notice, and indeed deserves it. In Europe, where minorities numbering about 25,000,000 are finding conditions more and more difficult, this Swiss exception is a remarkable feature.

There is a fundamental difference between Switzerland and practically all the other European states: the former's national unity is not based on a common and particular language, but on a national feeling as strong as it is undefinable.

True enough, the Confederation of Switzerland was founded in the German-speaking part of the country. Sixty-nine per cent of the population speaks German, 21 per cent French, nearly 9 per cent Italian, a little more than 1 per cent Romansh. At no time, during seven centuries of political existence, has the language problem taken any political significance whatever. The German majority never thought of imposing its tongue, possibly because dialects vary from valley to valley.

A mutual tolerance exists within the cantons themselves, three of which are bilingual (one is trilingual) This is due also to the fact that the linguistic territory remains intangible: no German schools, even private, are admitted in French and Italian Switzerland; there are no French or Italian schools in German Switzerland. "Immigrants" from one part of the country to the other become quickly assimilated.

Three Official Languages

At the same time the Federal Administration is carried on in the three official languages. On the Federal railways employees are required to answer passengers in one of these three languages.

Swiss public opinion has never thought in terms of linguistic unity. Far from it. The federal structure of the country has accustomed the Swiss to relish peculiarities, which they consider to be national. They are as proud of the linguistic as of the natural or artistic "sights" of their country.

This is why, when a representative of the Romansh Linguistic minority recently asked Parliament to recognize his tongue as national, he was unanimously cheered. The decree, introduced to that effect before the Chambers and making Romansh a national (not official) language, although articles of the Swiss Constitution will have to be modified, is also assured of ratification.

Romansh is a language derived from Latin. It is a parallel to French, Italian and Spanish. Rich and expressive, it offers immense linguistic interest. It is also spoken in Italian Tyrol, and in the Frioul, northeast of Venice. But in Italy Romansh is giving way to Italian. It is holding its ground in Switzerland, where its form is remaining purer. It was not always so.

History of Romansh Tongue

In the early Middle Ages, Romansh was the language of the former Roman province of Noricum: its territory lay between the Alps and the Danube, and included the whole of the present territory of Austria, Southern Bavaria and the upper valley of the Rhine in Switzerland.

Invasions reduced to very little the linguistic territory of Romansh. It was still spoken down to the lake of Constance in the eleventh century. But the feudal lords and the clergy were German speaking. By the end of the fifteenth century, Romansh was about reduced to its present limits. It has maintained itself ever since, thanks to the autonomy won at that time, and to the introduction of the Reformation in some of the valleys.

Romansh is now threatened again, by tourism and by the railroads. Many officials do not know Romansh. The Romansh-speaking people themselves need German or Italian to carry on their business. In order to save the language, schools, textbooks, and a powerful will to survive must co-operate. There are great obstacles.

Romansh, limited to the Canton of Grisons though it is, remains divided in Switzerland into four dialects, so different from each other that the inhabitants of Engadin can hardly understand those of the Upper Rhine districts. No common newspaper is possible. And yet teachers must be provided, educated, capable of teaching each in one of the four dialects. It is an expensive matter, but the expense is patriotically met—with the help of the Berne government.

In Strategic Territory

A campaign has been going on in a few Italian papers against Romansh, which is held as an Italian dialect. This is an erroneous view. Romansh is quite distinct from Italian, a fact recognized by great Italian scholars, such as Ascoli, Bertoni and Merli. The Romansh linguistic territory is of high strategical value, since it commands all the passes through the Alps from the St. Gotthard to the Brenner. But Romansh is threatened by German, not by Italian. The Swiss efforts to save Romansh from extinction are probably the only means of saving this Latin territory. This is clearly understood by the Rome Government, which is not countenancing this press campaign, and remains on the most friendly terms with Switzerland.

What will be the effects of the new law? Berne will have a new translation department, but only official documents relating to the interested area will be translated. The Swiss Civil Code has already been translated into Romansh. Names of places, now taken in their German form by the Swiss Post Office, will become Romansh. Foreigners will notice it, since St. Moritz will become San Murezzan.

As Peider Lansel, the Romansh poet, wrote it:

"D'la chüna a l'ultim' gliada,
In patria, sco suot eisters tschêls,
A vos linguach, vossa vallada,
Figls! O noss figls, restai fidels"

(From the cradle to the last look,
In your own country as under foreign skies,
To your language, to your valley,
Sons, our sons, remain faithful!)

All Switzerland wishes to help Romansh; it is part of the spiritual inheritance of the country.

French Workers Urged to Help In Saving Franc

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 21—New moves in Finance Minister Bonnet's program for supporting the franc emerged yesterday when it became clear that an attempt is to be made by the French Government to abandon the 40-hour week and return to a working period of 45 hours.

Behind M. Bonnet's dramatic radio appeal for public support yesterday is a plan to endeavor to revive French production by increasing working hours by at least 12 per cent and if possible 15 per cent.

It would be politically impossible to abandon the 40-hour week openly. Both Socialists and Communists who form part of the Government's parliamentary majority have refused to entertain proposals made recently by Premier Camille Chautemps of the outright return to a nine-hour working day instead of eight as at present.

Accordingly it has been decided to disguise the return of the 45-hour week by retaining the shorter working period nominally and in theory, while in practice "temporary and exceptional arrangements" will be urged on workers.

Success Not Assured

Such a scheme is by no means assured in advance of success. It is not at all certain that the workers will accept it despite the fact that leaders of the National Labor Federation and heads of the Communist and Socialist Parties approve the plan and admit privately that something drastic must be done.

The only alternative to increasing production is acknowledged to be a closed economy with exchange control like that of Italy or Germany; and M. Bonnet rejected this in his radio address yesterday.

"We are determined to remain loyal to the policy of friendly cooperation with the United States and Britain that inspired the tripartite accord, and this accord formally excludes any measures of monetary isolation," M. Bonnet declared.

Must Increase Production

France and her currency, he said, "can only be defended by speeding up production. The country which produces less than it consumes is on the way to disaster," he warned.

Referring to recent reappearance of sit-down strikes, M. Bonnet asserted: "There can be no economic progress in the midst of lockouts, strikes, occupations of factories and social disorder."

The public and press have generally approved the straightforward manner in which M. Bonnet appealed frankly to the people to face courageously "the dangers which threaten them and their currency." Nevertheless, some uneasiness is felt as to the consequences of any attempt to modify the 40-hour week.

Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

standing with Italy on the grounds that any sacrifice this might entail would be compensated by weakening of the Berlin-Rome axis on eve of the Hitler-Mussolini conversations.

Vice Premier Léon Blum and other Socialist members of the Cabinet on the other hand are opposed to a policy of concession. They favor putting an early end to the "farce of non-intervention" and giving the Valencia Government means to defend itself.

Helped by Anti-Piracy Action

Desire to avoid taking any action that would interrupt the present close collaboration with Britain renders any such drastic move unlikely, but feeling on this subject is so strong within the Cabinet that M. Chautemps' aim of rapprochement with Italy would be instantly wrecked if it were confirmed that Premier Mussolini is sending more troops in large numbers to Spain to bring about an early capture of Madrid.

The general impression here, however, is that the strong stand against piracy in the Mediterranean taken jointly by France and Britain has greatly improved the diplomatic atmosphere in Europe by making the dictatorships stop and think.

Soviet Purge Hits Harvest 'Wreckers'

MOSCOW, Sept. 20 (AP)—Four persons were executed and six imprisoned today in the drive against anti-Soviet "wreckers" which caught grain elevator crews at Ordjonikidze, in the Caucasus. Nine men faced similar charges in trials opened at Moscow.

The new cases involve thefts of hundreds of bushels of grain and the "willful infection" of stored grain by mixing spoiled with good and moist with dry, particularly damaging to seed grain.

Hollywood Becomes City As Rival Asks for Name

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 21 (AP)—Hollywood became a fact yesterday.

By unanimous vote the City Council adopted an ordinance fixing the boundaries of that section of Los Angeles which henceforth shall be known as Hollywood. The action came after the Chamber of Commerce of nearby Culver City—location of many movie studios—said it was going to shed its name and take on that of Hollywood.

Executors File Mellon Will

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20 (AP)—The will of the late Andrew W. Mellon, leaving his entire fortune estimated at between $100,000,000 and $200,000,000 to his educational and charitable trust, was filed formally today with the register of wills.

No estimate of the vast estate was made by the executors, Paul Mellon, the son; David K. E. Bruce, the son-in-law, and Donald D. Shephard, the former Treasury Secretary's personal attorney.

These three also are sole trustees of the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust. They were instructed by the will, dated July 2, 1936, to dispose of and distribute the trust "exclusively for the public, religious, charitable and educational uses and purposes specified in said deed of trust."

The executors posted bond of $500,000.

Mr. Mellon left $50,000 to be distributed to the employees in his residences in Pittsburgh and Washington and $100,000 for personal employees associated with him in business.

Many of the charities and institutions to which Mr. Mellon had made large gifts during his lifetime, like the University of Pittsburgh and the Mellon Institute, thus were not directly named.

Names of the employees and the amount of money they will receive was not contained in the bequest. It suggested however, that the money be distributed to those who were employed for one year or more, "substantially in proportion to their respective terms of service and rates of compensation."

Mellon Trust Under Eye

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—Treasury officials said today they would examine activities of the Andrew W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust to determine whether Mr. Mellon's bequest to the organization is taxable. If it is determined the trust is engaged solely in charitable activities, authorities said no federal estate levy will be imposed.

Wallace Issues Farm Program

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, normal weather conditions over several seasons again will result in the accumulation of burdensome surpluses. But this fact does not preclude the use of the present program to further conservation and help maintain economic gains which agriculture has made since 1932."

Eight Points

What were described as the "eight salient points" of the program were listed in a formal statement. These may be summarized as follows:

1. Establishment of a national "goal" or quota for soil depleting crops.

2. Establishment of individual goals for following crops—cotton, corn, tobacco, peanuts and rice. A quota for potatoes will be set up if two-thirds of producers so vote in a referendum next month. Corn goals for individual farms will be established in designated areas in the corn belt.

3. Maximum payments will be calculated for each farm and payment will be made for keeping within the quotas.

4. The crop classifications for next year will follow those for two earlier years.

5. Payment will be divided between landlord and tenant in proportion in which they share in the principal crop.

6. Specific provisions are designed to encourage restoration of grass land in great plains areas.

7. The administrative set-up will correspond to those of this year.

8. Since the actual appropriation has not been made, the program is dependent upon the will or generosity of Congress. Congress in 1936, however, authorized an annual appropriation for carrying out a soil conservation program.

Other Legislation

In connection with the final point, Mr. Wallace stressed that Congress must enact additional legislation to implement the proposed program. H. R. Tolley, who is the AAA administrator, also pointed out that the whole affair might be upset if any large farm group decided they could make more money outside the government regulation than within it.

Another vital point is the Wallace hint that Congress might support the new program by some marketing quota system of tax. This would establish positive production control.

One of the proposed provisions is designed to shift cultivated areas in certain great plains states to grass. Another would give a larger share of benefit payments to tenant farmers in southern cotton fields. The program includes a novel offer of a special payment of 50 cents an acre for "restoration land"; namely, land previously sown to soil-depleting crops but now withdrawn, when described by county AAA committees as "unadapted to cropping."

The maximum benefit payment under the complicated set-up will be $1.50 for each acre within the general crop "goal." This will be adjusted according to productivity of farms. Fifty cents will go to each acre restored to grass in great plains states; $2 an acre for commercial vegetables grown on farms in 1936 and 1937, and commercial orchards being farmed Jan. 1, 1938.

Officials of the AAA said the foregoing payment rates were based one half on the conservation to be obtained, and one half on the sacrifice involved.

Special goals were set up for the following crops, with the 1928-37 average for comparison.

Crop—	Goal in thousands of acres	1928-37 average
Corn	92,000 to 96,000	102,463
Cotton	29,000 to 31,000	36,858
Rice	840 to 880	900
Tobacco	1,575 to 1,650	1,650
Peanuts	1,500 to 1,600	1,544
Potatoes	3,100 to 3,300	3,346

League

(Continued from Page 1)

question still teems with difficulties. For example, one of the chief disiderata of the United States is understood to be a wide share of the British market for raw materials and foodstuffs which Britain gets at present mainly from dominions.

Exchange of Benefits

Dominions therefore feel that Washington, while maintaining the principle of bilateral treaties which Mr. Eden also blessed in his Assembly speech today, should offer a quid pro quo of some kind to dominion producers in order to induce them to share their privileges on the British market with American farmers.

Despite all obstacles, however, there is a widespread feeling here that the economics side of Mr. Eden's speech today opens up definite possibilities for developing world trade on a much wider basis than has been practicable for many years.

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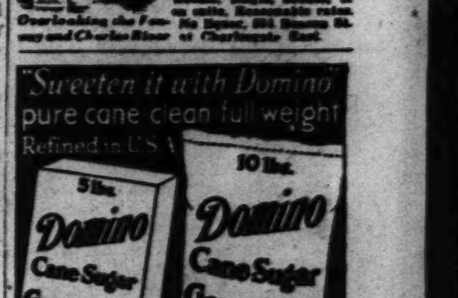

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Alvear Leading in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Sept. 21 (AP)—The Radical presidential candidate, Marcello Alvear, was leading the Conservative, Roberto Ortiz, almost two to one today on the basis of incomplete returns from a second vote taken in nine of Argentina's 14 provinces.

Some observers believed, however, that Senor Ortiz' outlying vote would more than make up the difference and predicted the election of the Conservative, who is favored by the retiring President, Gen. Agustin P. Justo.

The complementary elections in nine provinces were called on the grounds that the first vote on Sept. 5 was defective. Radical Party members claimed this measure a fraud, and many refused to vote a second time.

The second vote count, with complete returns from Buenos Aires City and San Luis Province, follows:

	Alvear	Ortiz
Buenos Aires (city)	256,887	110,225
San Luis Province	12,583	16,405
Buenos Aires Province	10,931	17,681
La Rioja Province	3,584	2,748
Salta Provice	2,521	9,000
Tucuman Province	16,000	10,386
Totals	302,295	166,365

U. S. Cities Held Facing Stationary Populations

"The United States has been a predominantly urban nation for more than two decades; but this report is the first inquiry on a national, official and comprehensive scale into the problems of the American urban community." With these words, the experts on urban affairs of the National Resources Committee present to the nation an intimate, penetrating, constructive account of the needs of the American city. The committee report is reviewed and discussed in a series of articles of which the following is the second.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—American city populations are not reproducing themselves. The bigger the city is the more the birthrate falls off. American cities today, according to the monumental report on "Our Cities" just published by a sub-committee of the National Resources Committee, depend for their continuing population on the migration from the country.

Even today cities are seeking a decline in their rate of growth and the prospect is that cities of the future face a stationary population. It is the biggest social development of our times, in many ways, think the compilers of the report, and it means vast changes in government, economics and society. The slowing down in the impetuous rate of growth means, among other things, probable improvement in local government.

Put in its own way, the committee report declares:

"One of the most extraordinary and, in the long run, perhaps the most decisive of the facts about the urban population is its failure to reproduce itself. Throughout history cities have been the consumers of the manpower produced in the country.

Two Aspects

The difference in natural increase between country and city has two aspects: (1) The urban population produces considerably fewer children in proportion to its numbers, and (2) the proportion of deaths in cities is slightly greater than in the country. Of these two by far the more important long-run factor is the former.

"Urban women, whether native, foreign born, or Negro, uniformly have fewer chcildren on the average than rural women and the larger the city the lower is the rate of reproduction. The present rate of urban reproduction is below that required to maintain even a stationary population . . . and it is lower as the size of the city increases."

Is the prospective check on pell-mell growth of American cities a bad thing? Not necessarily, says the report:

"On the whole, the slowing down of growth due to an approaching stationary population has created opportunities for effective social control over land use and community development seldom equalled in American history."

The diminution in rate of growth has already set in. Foreign immigration has been cut off. A new way of looking at the prestige of cities is being born. Instead of the aspiration of bigness is emerging the aspiration of quality.

Affected by Implication

"Almost every recommendation in this report," says the committee, "is affected by the implication of this impending development."

It continues:

"Because of the marked slowing down of our population growth, the committee recommends that all national and local policies, public and private, pertaining to cities, which have proceeded on the expectation of continuous and unlimited growth, be re-examined in the light of this approaching stabilization of our population."

What causes the decline in birthrate in cities?

It appears, says the report, that "the city is not conducive to the type of family life to which our civilization has been accustomed. The physical conditions of living in crowded quarters are unfavorable to wholesome family life and the rearing of children."

"The city single life is more prevalent and families are smaller and more frequently without children than in the country. The conditions of loving and working characteristic of large cities seem to discourage marriage and the formation of families, while they encourage separation and divorce. . . .

"The postponement of marriage because of the prolongation of the period of educational preparation and economic handicaps, the greater probability of broken families, the emancipation of women and their entry into the vocations and professions, the spread of birth control, the diminuation of child labor and the consequent depreciation of children as economic assets, the premium put upon small families by virtue of economic insecurity coupled with the craving for status and a high standard of living, and the rapidly declining proportion of immigrant families—are among the forces reducing the urban birthrate, especially in the largest cities, to a point insufficient to reproduce the population."

Flock to City

Young people still flock to the city to earn their fortune, the report indicates. But only "in smaller cities are women bearing enough children to replace the present population. Foreign-born women are still reproducing at more than replacement rates, but their influence in this respect will probably not be important beyond 1940. Negro women are not maintaining their share of the urban population. Rural women, on the other hand, are reproducing at more than a replacement level. In short, the biological suicide of the cities is one of the most significant problems confronting American life."

How far will the slowing-down process go? The committee debates the matter and decides that "our urban growth in the present decade will probably not exceed half that of the previous one."

What will the result be? It will be easier for government to catch up with population, for one thing. Schools, for instance, will keep pace with the number of children; classrooms need not be so crowded. The urban population will tend to be older.

"Industry and business will have to adjust themselves to using older workers." Again, "our white urban population will tend toward greater cultural homogeneity.

"At the same time, we may expect our cities to contain a greater proportion of Negroes recruited from the rural South. If the low-reproduction rate should turn out to be inherent in city life, we must ultimately face the prospect of declining population not only in the city but in the nation as well."

The committee has sober words of admonishment in connection with the impending great change—

"The easy reliance upon continued unlimited expansion," it says, "characteristic of a country in its youth, and the accompanying naive faith in numbers and size should, if we are wise, give way to a sober quest for stability, security and quality."

Feeding the Population of the Big Cities

By a Staff Photographer

Immigration and Influx From Rural Areas Chief Factors

Upper Pictures Show Typical Outpouring of Youth From a City School and Hebrew Immigrants as They Arrived in New York City. The Lower Picture Shows Children Playing Outside a Rural School, Many of Whom Will Later Leave "to Make Their Fortune" in the City

Hilles Quits G. O. P. National Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Charles D. Hilles today resigned the post of national committeeman from New York which he has held for 17 years, as well as being chairman of the Republican National Committee from 1912 to 1916, with the request that the Republican State Committee take immediate action to name his successor.

Mr. Hilles's accession to power in party councils began in the Taft Administration, with which he became affiliated as secretary to the President in 1911, and in the sequence his influence became such in the Empire State and national organizations that his advice has usually been decisive, with a role in practically every presidential campaign since 1912 secondary only to that of the national party chairman.

Mr. Hilles's withdrawal, which came almost without warning, save to his intimates, was grounded by him on growing business responsibilities in connection with his position on the executive boards of many banking institutions and large industrial corporations. It was announced in a letter to William S. Murray, Republican state chairman, and made an urgency of the choice of a successor when the state body meets in Syracuse tomorrow to select candidates for statewide offices to be voted for at the Nov. 2 election.

Important Work Ahead

Important days were ahead for the Republican Party, Mr. Hilles stressed, predicting that the congressional elections of 1938 would be "far more than a preliminary skirmish" to the national campaign of 1940, since it must establish the course. Success of the effort in 1938 to recast the Congress, he continued, would depend upon effective preparedness in advance of nominations to be arranged next spring, and "beginning then, close consideration must be given to major decisions and the stimulation of activities which will affect the conduct of both the congressional and presidential elections."

The Republican Party had placed its "greatest emphasis on right human relationships" since its founding 90 years ago, his letter continued, and had "not lost its clearly distinctive character."

"Its choice of leaders then and thereafter, and the procession of its platforms distinctly mark important steps of progress," he declared. "The sum of its achievements is impressive. It has been capable of carrying the fortunes of our people to a high point.

"What it required in the beginning and all that it needs to carry on its leadership is men and women of sincerity and sanity, vision and stability of character.

"The Republican Party will survive and will be restored to power."

"Opportunity to Serve"

Reviewing his long service which led him so swiftly, after his emergence from Ohio as director of juvenile welfare institutions to enter this same field in New York, to dominant organization place for the conservative Republican wing through the Republican debacles of 1912 and 1916 and thence to still greater eminence in the victory years following 1920, Mr. Hilles sums it up in his letter as "the opportunity to serve."

"I have," his letter proceeds, "enjoyed a close association for more than a score of years with those in the nation who have borne the burdens of the party and who take politics seriously because they know that only through political parties is it possible to resist political courses inimical to good government and improve trends in government.

"A change from time to time in control of the Government cannot be averted. Even in a period when our people were the least governed and were seemingly contented, control was transferred by the electorate to the party in opposition.

"That was before the era of abundant spending. Now, with the greatest clash of viewpoints and clash of objectives our politics have ever known, it is a fortunate thing that a change in control is inevitable. Those who are responsible for reversals of politics because they are dissatisfied with existing conditions are worthy citizens if they steadily seek something better for the country."

Party Plans Reorganization

With this reading from his "book of action," this elder statesman of politics served notice that "at the close of the next meeting of the National Committee I shall want to feel free to step aside."

Mr. Hilles's resignation came simultaneously with a call from the Republican national chairman, John D. M. Hamilton, for a meeting of the committee's executive body in Washington on Thursday "to consider plans to reorganize and rehabilitate the party." Mr. Hilles intends to be present at this meeting. That at which his resignation may be acted upon, however, must be a meeting of the whole committee, when the National body will be bound by the selection made by the Republican state committee when it acts.

Always avowedly a proponent of the Republican school that has had cataloguing for long years as the "Old Guard," Mr. Hilles had become increasingly of late the focus of attacks from the so-called "progressive" wing of the party. His judgment continued to be of compelling influence at Republican National Committee and Republican national convention meetings, however, and he had continued unshaken in his party philosophy.

His chief colleagues in power were the late J. Henry Roraback and Daniel E. Pomeroy, national committeemen from Connecticut and New Jersey, respectively.

Mr. Hilles's single period of eclipse was during the term of President Hoover, whose nomination he had opposed with a draft-Coolidge drive. However, even Mr. Hoover found him eventually indispensable in effecting a national committee reorganization project close to the President's heart.

Similarly, too, in the 1936 convention in Cleveland which nominated Alfred M. Landon for national standard bearer, the tendency was to keep the "old line bosses" like Mr. Hilles in the background while the Landon backers gave a performance of refashioning the party for that "covered wagon" campaign. It was Mr. Hilles, however, to whom appeal had to be made finally for effective efforts to fund that fight, and in this latter capacity the demand on him has become increasingly heavy through the years.

Goes Down River 12 Days; Flies Back in 35 Minutes

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Sam Cleaver, highway department rodman, tried a "Huck Finn" style vacation on the Cumberland River.

He floated downstream 75 miles in 12 days on his home-made raft "Gurty Anne." He had to report for work Monday morning early, so he took an airplane. He returned in 35 minutes.

Experimental Music Era Held Nearing End

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 21 (AP)—Amid the [illegible] splendors of the picturesque Trask estate adjoining the city's deserted race track, 30 members of the Yaddo music group who study and play their own compositions are seeking to help American composers reach their "market."

Four programs of modern music Saturday and Sunday, closing the group's second annual meeting, were seen as "a miraculous boon to the modern composer" by John Duke, himself a composer and pianist.

"Music is not written solely for musicians," he said. "The public is the ultimate goal."

Thirty-seven scores were selected for the final performances, in addition to some music of the Handel and Mozart schools.

To many, the new music submitted showed that the era of solely experimental music was over.

"We gather," said Quincy Porter of the Vassar College faculty, "that musicians once again have agreed that music was meant to be heard—perhaps even enjoyed.

"I believe most of us agree also, from evidence gathered the last two weeks, that the better part of the music being written today actually does make contact with the listener, even when the listener is not technically proficient in music."

The music has ranged from a song for a soprano unaccompanied (Henry Leland Clarke's "The Lark"), to Robert McBride's "Workout," which explores every resource of a small orchestra. String quartets abound, and music for woodwind groups and small combinations.

Some of the composers bear established names such as Porter, Duke, Richard Donovan, Randall Thompson, Arthur Shepherd and Otto Luening.

Some have never blossomed before, and of this group the committee designates several as "finds." One is a boy from Cleveland, Alvin Etler, who plays the oboe and writes music such as his "Six From Ohio" for oboe and three strings.

Another is John Barrows, a Yale man who plays first horn here, and writes music which he intends solely for his friends.

Animals Found in 'Sky Forest'

GRAND CANYON, Ariz., Sept. 21 (AP)—A safari of natural science last night trapped tiny animals of a "lost world" that may open the way to a story of evolution 100 centuries old.

Dr. Harold E. Anthony, mammalogy curator of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, reported catching rabbits, squirrels, chipmunks and mice in the 275-acre "sky forest" of Shiva Temple—separated from the rim of the Grand Canyon by a moat 1200 feet deep and a mile wide which was denuded of vegetation shortly after the ice age.

It is unlikely, members of the expedition say, that such small animals have braved the desert barrier to cross to and from the Kaibab forest of the mainland. Thus a study of the specimens may show what changes the changing world has brought to normal animals and withheld from the wild life of isolated Shiva Temple.

A message from Dr. Anthony, who is accompanied by George Andrews, son of Roy Chapman Andrews, director of the museum, said he had not yet trapped "the specimens I want" but expressed confidence the expedition would succeed.

The explorers, who ascended the perilous trail Thursday, plan to stay atop the mesa a week or 10 days. They believe they are the first persons to scale the 7500-foot peak in at least 1000 years. Artifacts found in the saddle between the formation and the north rim of the canyon indicated, said Don Louis Schellbach, assistant park naturalist, that a people perhaps different from any other found in Arizona might have inhabited the Grand Canyon about 10 centuries ago. Two stone knives belonging to these people were found atop the plateau.

Although there is no fresh water on the temple, Dr. Anthony and young Andrews have a plentiful supply of drinking water, dropped from a plane in two 25-gallon cans.

Laboratory for City Planning

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 21 (AP)—City planning became a science worthy of an experimental laboratory today when the University of Buffalo announced it would establish a "planning research station" on or near the campus.

University Chancellor Samuel P. Capen and Fenton M. Parke, president of the Buffalo City Planning Association, jointly made the announcement and expressed the belief their project is the first of its kind in the country.

They said that Dr. Walter Curt Behrendt, foreign-trained engineer and professor of city planning and housing on the U. of B. faculty, had been appointed technical director.

Purpose of the station, the announcement said, is to offer practical training to university students studying social work and post-graduate students studying architecture, engineering and related subjects.

Dr. Behrendt came to Buffalo from Dartmouth College, Hanover N. H., where he served on the faculty and here he is still visiting lecturer on city planning and housing.

He holds a doctor of engineering degree from Dresden University in Germany and was housing and civic planning officer in the Prussian ministries of finance and public health.

Chancellor Capen said a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation aided in establishment of the "housing station."

Visiting Professorship

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21 (AP)—Appointment of Dr. Alfred G. Buehler, Associate Professor of Economics at the University of Vermont, to serve during the second term as visiting professor at the University of Pennsylvania, was announced Sept. 19.

A Course in Film Technique

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A course in the history, aesthetic and technique of the motion picture will be given this year by the Columbia University department of fine arts. The course will consist of 28 three-hour classes, to be held weekly in the projection room of the Museum of Modern Art Film Library.

The Film Library, founded by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation in 1935, has gathered motion pictures of all types from many countries and all periods, and by the projection of these films it now becomes possible for the first time to study this twentieth-century medium of expression in the same manner as the older arts are commonly studied.

The course will be conducted by John E. Abbott, director of the Film Library, and Iris Barry, its curator, assisted by Paul Rotha, English film director and historian and critic of the film. Lectures and demonstrations will be given by them and by technical and educational authorities. Each class will consist of a one-hour lecture, followed by an hour and a half's projection of films and closing with a half hour's discussion.

Mr. Abbott states the purpose of the course as follows: "These lectures and the films that illustrate or supplement them should be of practical value to a diverse group of students and graduate workers, in addition to the many students of the fine arts and the drama who are desirous of extending their knowledge of this new art form.

"Today, colleges and universities are increasingly aware of the importance of the motion picture, not merely as an adjunct to visual and auditory education but as a subject of profound significance in itself which demands trained instructors. At the same time, a comprehensive understanding of the motion picture becomes essential to any well-grounded general education, since the motion picture exercises so profound an influence in forming the taste and affecting the attitude to life of the millions who weekly attend film showings.

"This course is designed primarily to furnish first-hand knowledge of the history and development of the motion picture from its beginnings to the present day, particularly in the United States. An analysis of its basic technique and of the technical innovations that have extended its range of expression is here allied to an analysis of the two-fold influence of the film on society and on the contemporary arts, and of the influence of the arts and society on the film itself.

"Detailed considerations of the outstanding stages in the progress of the art will include a survey of the important contributions made from time to time by France and Italy, England and Sweden, Germany and Russia, and of the effect that their films had on the even more important American film. These as well as the work of important directors and technicians, both in the silent and the sound film, will be illustrated by motion pictures appropriate to each session."

Indian Culture 2000 Years Old

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 21—Discovery of an ancient American Indian civilization at least 2000 years old is announced here by an expedition from the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences which has just returned from the shores of Oneida Lake.

The tribes inhabited the region more than 1500 years before Columbus first saw America. They provide what was called a missing link between the ancient past and the historical era of Algonquin Indians, William A. Ritchie, head of the expedition, said. Centuries-old camping sites, bearing evidence of the habitation of successive tribes, have helped to explain the occasional discovery of Indian relics historians have been unable to classify with any specific culture.

A number of different cultural levels have been uncovered on both shores of Oneida Lake, the expedition reported. Relics of the oldest Indian civilization were found from two to four feet beneath the surface.

Remains of old dwellings and utensils indicated that the first tribes lived in huts and were succeeded by others who built rounded or dome-roofed homes. Early implements bore evidence that some inhabitants were coppersmiths, and later relics proved that succeeding generations had learned to catch fish with hooks and to sew with needles.

Thousands of arrowheads and cooking utensils helped the excavators to link the succeeding generations according to time and cultural customs.

Maryland Officials To Get Pay Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Md., Sept. 21—Officials in various Maryland state departments will receive salary increases when the new budget goes into effect on Oct. 1.

Announcement of the pay increases approved recently by the Legislature revealed that the Governor of Maryland receives one of the smallest salaries among State officials—only $4500 a year. A liberal grant is allowed, however, for expenses.

Salary increases have been provided for five members of the Attorney General's staff. These amount to $1500 a year raises for Hilary W. Gans, deputy Attorney General, and each of the four assistant Attorneys General.

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NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Binghamton, N. Y., Leader in Housing Among 64 Cities

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Dr. Paul M. Pearson, assistant director of the PWA Housing Division, rated Binghamton, N. Y., yesterday as having the best general housing conditions among 64 cities surveyed by the Commerce Department.

The survey was made and published in 1935, and Dr. Pearson made his findings on a recapitulation of the relative standings of the various cities on the basis of their housing facilities, improvements, electrical and sanitary conveniences.

Dr. Pearson said he rated Binghamton first because its housing conditions, compared with the relative conditions in the other 63 cities, showed the best average.

Binghamton led the list in having the fewest dwelling units renting for less than $15 a month; the fewest in need of major repairs, and the fewest unfit for habitation.

Ranking behind Binghamton in the order determined by Dr. Pearson's compilation were:

Burlington, Vt., Portland, Maine, Reno, Nev., Erie, Penna., Syracuse, N. Y., San Diego, Calif., Hagerstown, Md., Waterbury, Conn., Worcester, Mass., Nashua, N. H., Williamsport, Penna., Trenton, N. J., Lincoln, Neb., Providence, R. I.

Lansing, Mich., Sioux Falls, S. D., Kenosha, Wis., Cleveland, Ohio, Fargo, N. D., Frederick, Md., Portland, Ore., Minneapolis, Minn., Boise, Idaho, Seattle, Wash., St. Paul, Minn., Sacramento, Calif., Racine, Wis.

Wilmington, Del., Albuquerque, N. M., Butte, Mont., Decatur, Ill., Pueblo, Colo., Santa Fe, N. M., St. Joseph, Mo, Topeka, Kan., Phoenix, Ariz., Des Moines, Iowa, Wichita Falls, Texas, Baton Rouge, La., Casper, Wyo., Salt Lake City, Utah, Zanesville, Ohio, Wichita, Kan., Peoria, Ill., Dallas, Texas, Austin, Texas, Springfield, Mo., Oklahoma City, Okla., Ashville, N. C. Shreveport, La., Richmond, Va., Indianapolis, Ind.

Greensboro, N. C., Jacksonville, Fla., Columbia, S. C., Little Rock, Ark., Wheeling, W. Va., Charleston, S. C., Paducah, Ky., Jackson, Miss., Knoxville, Tenn., Atlanta, Ga. and Birmingham, Ala.

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And Its Name Is Legion

International — Mass View of Broadway When Legionnaires Turned to Lighter Things

Legion Head Reaffirms Neutrality Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Industrialists and labor leaders alike gave serious attention today to the implication by Harry W. Colmery, retiring national commander of the American Legion, that members of the World War veterans' organization might be justified in taking independent action to preserve law and order whenever regularly constituted agencies of government had "broken down."

Made public in Mr. Colmery's report to the Legion's nineteenth annual convention, which opened here yesterday, the pronouncement on law and order was viewed with more than ordinary interest because of the position alleged to have been taken by Legion groups in the steel strike earlier in the year.

While Mr. Colmery reminded the organization, which claims a membership of nearly 1,000,000 men, that law enforcement agencies were provided to insure personal and property rights at all times, he also emphasized that "there are times when the law enforcing agencies either break down or are not sufficiently strong to cope with the situation."

"In that event, people have an inherent right to protect themselves," he declared. "Society has the right to preserve itself. Others have been too prone to use the Legion, on the one hand, and criticise it, on the other, without knowing the Legion or the facts."

Legion Men Under Fire

For their part in the strike in the steel and heavy industry districts this year, legionnaires, were severely criticised by labor organizations. Labor leaders alleged that the Legion members had helped to break picket lines and thus to defeat the strike.

In referring to the question of industrial relations, Mr. Colmery adhered to the policy of at least technical neutrality established by the organization.

"No controversy can arise in this country without finding legionnaires arrayed on both sides," he continued. "Such is the cross-cut cosmopolitan nature of the Legion's membership. It is quite natural, therefore, that the Legion has had a neutral policy in industrial disputes. It takes no sides as an organization. It wants justice done to all groups. It, therefore, is not, never has been and never will be the policy of the Legion to use its force or influence on one side or the other."

As individual citizens, however, members of the Legion have a right to take the position that suits them, and legionnaires are pledged to maintain law and order, Mr. Colmery stressed.

"And when peace and good order are threatened, it is his duty as a citizen to help preserve order," he continued. "Without good order, no person's or group's rights are protected. But in performing that service, he acts as a citizen—offering his services to duly constituted authority in support of the law. Whoever criticises him for that is wrong.

Right of Protection

"There have been instances recently where a reign of terror existed, where the law enforcement agencies had broken down, where persons and property were in danger without legal protection. Under these circumstances the people have the right to protect themselves, their dear ones and their property. If, under such circumstances, legionnaires have given that protection, it is neither fair nor just to characterize them as obnoxious vigilantes. They had a right to do it.

"In all such instances I have asked legionnaires not to wear the Legion uniform or insignia."

The basis for keeping the organization's well-known trade marks out of a labor dispute or any other breach of peace, according to Mr. Colmery, was that the members of the Legion had no legal status other than that of the citizen, and that when serving to uphold law and order, they should act in that fundamental capacity rather than as Legion members.

"When you serve to preserve order and wear the Legion emblems, others are apt to conclude that the Legion is taking sides," he added. "So to preserve our own integrity and to avoid misunderstandings and conflicts within our own ranks, it is vital that no Legion regalia be worn in such instances."

Legion Host Tramps N. Y.

(Continued from Page 1)

there be peace," and then go about our business.

"The striving for peace and the building of good will are not enough to preserve peace in the troubled world of today. There must be adequate preparedness for defense. A nation to be safe must not only be friendly and just, but it must be respected."

Governors from 15 states, Col Emmanuel Lombard, military attache of the French Embassy, and Mayor LaGuardia of New York were among the distinguished guests.

Secretary Hull stressed that the middle-of-the-road course of avoiding complete isolation while refraining from the possibility of entanglement in the disputes of other nations was the best policy for the United States to follow.

Without mentioning any foreign government, or political philosophy, Secretary Hull warned against the possibility that American thinking might be contaminated by directed propaganda from abroad.

Never America Second

"If ever our population of foreign birth should put America second," he said, "If ever it should subordinate American interests to the interests of some other country, by accepting directions given by governments or political parties abroad, then indeed a situation would arise that would fill us with foreboding."

Recalling that the troubled world scene today bore scant resemblance to the ideal state of peace which was longed for at the Armistice and for which the American armies fought, Secretary Hull saw no value in dwelling upon the symptoms of what he described as "international deterioration."

"It is only of use if we can draw from it certain lessons which will help us to avoid a new catastrophe, one which might engulf the civilization we have built up through centuries of patient effort," he said. "We must look at it not from the point of view of despair but as a challenge to constructive citizenship."

The Secretary of State held that peace was not alone "the goal of the idealist," but that it was also "the cornerstone of international preservation."

Urges Avoiding Extremes

"What can we do to help?" he asked. "I believe we can do more than in any other way by avoiding the two extremes of policy One extreme would be utter isolation, which would mean closing our eyes to the realities of the world today and assuming, like the courtiers of King Canute, that the rising tide of international anarchy can be stopped before it reached us; the other extreme would be a kind of internationalism, which would mean abdicating our independence of judgment, abandoning our traditional policy of nonentanglement and being drawn into the rivalries and disputes of other nations.

"Neither of these extremes offers us a solution. We must draw the best from each and follow a middle course. This I have termed enlightened nationalism."

Reciting a list of the attempts made by the United States to encourage disarmament, stabilize currencies and reduce trade barriers, the Secretary of State held that if all other nations had followed similar paths, the youth of the world today would be spared the possibility of a war experience such as that suffered by members of the American Legion 20 years ago.

"We have avoided involvement in the disputes of others, and yet shown that we demand respect for our rights, and safety for our nationals," he continued. "We have made it clear that while we have resolved by every means to avoid war, we are not and cannot be indifferent to policies that lead to war, or to instances of international lawlessness that disturb the peace."

"Hinky, Dinky, Parley Vous—"

Following the tradition of victorious armies, the official parade of the American Legion moved up Fifth Avenue today with a demonstration of strength held unequaled here since forces returning from the World War marched through the streets of New York City on the way back to office, workshop and farm.

"Hinky, Dinky, Parley Vous—it's 20 years since we've seen you," sang the marchers as they passed between tall buildings, hung with American flags and bunting. Leaning from windows and balconies above, spectators dumped clouds of confetti, strings of ticker tape and streamers of adding-machine paper onto the ranks until a felted layer was spread out over the macadam to muffle the tread of the marching men.

Bands? Legion officials estimated there were at least a hundred from throughout the United States, to say nothing of perhaps twice that many drum corps. Onlookers could not tell, because the shrill notes of military tunes echoed and re-echoed from skyscraper walls until the whole procession seemed an interminable display of noise and movement, a human river that arose from the avenue at Twenty-eighth Street and poured through a cavern to disappear eastward from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth Streets.

Most dramatic of the American Legion's scheduled events during the convention, the parade began at 9 a. m., and when it would end, nobody knew. The best estimates were that the procession of delegates and visitors from the 48 states and some foreign countries would last until well after dark. Starting time for the last of the columns is 5 o'clock this afternoon.

What's a Mere 100,000?

Guesses regarding the number of members of the Legion, auxiliary organizations, police, military and naval detachments in the parade ranged all the way from 100,000 to 200,000 persons. There were so many moving men that observers felt 50,000 or 100,000 either way didn't matter much.

For all its display of organized strength, however, the parade had no menacing aspects. It was not the grim display of an army going to war which, traditionally, would move down, rather than up, Fifth Avenue. In short, it was, as Mayor LaGuardia told the veterans in his welcoming address, "an army of peace."

While 150 modern fighting airplanes from the United States Army soared in formation overhead, returning three times to maneuver above Manhattan during the day, the parade still seemed to many just a magnificent carnival staged by men and women from the small towns and cities where the American Legion has its greatest strength to prove to themselves and the nation's biggest town that they were capable of stupendous things.

Meanwhile, many busy legionnaires had far too much to do to be marching with the mass of their "buddies" and were closeted in committee rooms for the serious work of the convention, the results of which will appear at later business sessions. Committees are expected to draft programs for official action.

Anthracite Control By State Proposed To End Bootlegging

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Sept. 21—State supervision of the anthracite industry will be proposed by P. Joseph Brennan, president of the Independent Miners' Association and a resident of Schuylkill County, when the parley called by Gov. George H. Earle meets here on Sept. 27 to try to solve the so-called bootleg coal problem, it was announced today.

Mr. Brennan favors state supervision of the industry and a three-point program, designed (1) to reduce the freight rate on coal; (2) to cut the royalties now paid by the coal companies, and (3) to trim the high salaries paid coal company officials.

"Anthracite can never stage a come-back while huge staffs are paid the wages they now receive," he declared.

Mr. Brennan said he favored state supervision to an extent that would make it possible to deliver domestic sizes of anthracite in the cellars of consumers within a 100-mile radius of the "hard coal" fields at $8 a ton, which is approximately the same price as that paid by consumers near the fields.

Lash Declared Illegal In Georgia Prison Camps

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 21 (AP)—Return of the lash to punish Georgia convicts would be unconstitutional, Attorney General M. J. Yeomans ruled yesterday in an opinion prepared for Gov. E. D. Rivers. Chain-gang wardens, assembled here early this month to discuss means of stopping "wholesale escapes," favored the lash as punishment for convicts violating camp rules. The whip was abolished more than 10 years ago and was replaced by stocks, in turn replaced this year by solitary confinement.

The attorney general based his decision primarily upon a section of the state Constitution providing "neither banishment beyond the limits of the state, nor whipping, as a punishment for crime, shall be allowed."

C. I. O. Leaders Called to Chart Future Campaign

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Washington: John L. Lewis and the presidents of 32 unions affiliated with his Committee for Industrial Organization will meet in Atlantic City Oct. 11 to map their future course.

Mr. Lewis' summons last night was interpreted generally as preparation for a C. I. O. counter-movement against the American Federation of Labor, which meets in Denver Oct. 4.

The Atlantic City gathering will be the first general meeting of C. I. O. leaders in months. The already bitter controversy between that group and the A. F. of L. has been increased since the last federation meeting by C. I. O.-sponsored strikes in the steel and automobile industries.

Washington: The Labor Relations Board declined to act in the dispute of the C. I. O. International Longshoremen's Union with A. F. of L. truck drivers who refused to handle shipments unloaded on the Pacific coast by the C. I. O. union.

The board found that the longshoremen represented a majority of the warehousemen, claimed also by the federation truck drivers, and that "under these circumstances an election by secret ballot is unnecessary and would serve no useful purpose."

In its order, the board said it had made a thorough preliminary examination with the following conclusions:

"That the I. L. W. U. (longshoremen) represents a majority of the employees in the unit alleged in the petition to be appropriate;

"That the companies have recognised the I. L. W. U. as the representative of such employees and have entered into agreements with the I. L. W. U.;

"That neither the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, (truck drivers), nor any other labor organization accept the I. L. W. U. claims to have any members among such employees or to have been designated by any of them for the purpose of collective bargaining."

Grand Rapids, Mich.: Five Grand Rapids industrial plants were picketed today as labor troubles spread from the furniture manufacturing field to a knitting mill and an auto appliance factory

Detroit: A rival union to the United Automobile Workers of America re-entered the lists today demanding labor concessions from the Ford Motor Company.

Once denied this privilege, the Ford Brotherhood of America announced it now has received authority from the National Labor Relations Board to intervene in the Wagner Act case involving the Ford company as defendant against charges of anti-union practices.

Directly upon declaring he had received this formal notification from the board, W. G. McDowell, brotherhood attorney, made public a list of demands he said had been forwarded to Edsel Ford, company president, and the board. Heading the list was a request for $1500 minimum annual pay for "regular" Ford workers, with two weeks vacation or sick leave.

Johnstown, Penna.: Pennsylvania's Secretary of Labor and Industry told a labor board hearing in the Bethlehem Steel case today he considered a "sympathy strike" proper. Secretary Ralph M. Bashore also testified that a representative of the company had declined his suggestion for mediation of last June's steel strike at the Cambria works.

The strike was called June 11 in sympathy with a walkout of union men on the company's subsidiary Conemaugh and Black Lick Railroad.

Mr. Bashore gave his opinion on sympathy strikes in answering Attorney Hoyt A. Moore of Bethlehem counsel, who asked whether "the right to picket is extended only to the employees or strikers of a particular employer."

"Ordinarily," replied the labor department head, "I'd say yes. In many instances I believe it is perfectly proper for employees of the other plants in a community to join in picketing because their interests are in common."

He criticized police for stopping activity on the picket lines while approximately 2000 men left the Franklin Mill gate. "I think that it was wrong," he added. "I would have permitted many more pickets."

New York: The National Maritime Union, certified winner over the old International Seamen's Union in labor elections on the International Mercantile Marine, Luckenbach and Black Diamond lines, submitted a proposed agreement to the three lines to cover 4000 seamen.

Two weeks' vacation with pay, a demand which union officials said created a precedent in maritime labor history, was a union objective. It also demanded recognition of a "ship's committee" for settling disputes arising during trips which modifies the historic absolute authorities of ship captains at sea. An eight-hour day, $1 an hour overtime scale, wage increases averaging 20 per cent, and a hiring hall provision were listed in the proposed agreement.

Record Set at Georgia U.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga., Sept. 21—Registrations and room reservations for the coming year at the University of Georgia have broken all previous records, according to B. C. Kinney, business manager. In order to cope with the situation, an effort is being made to obtain rooms in Athens hotels and homes for many of the students.

"Freshman Week" is over. Upperclassmen registered Sept. 20-21.

Heads Legion Auxiliary

International — Mrs. Oscar W. Hahn

Of Wayne, Nebraska, President of the American Legion Auxiliary

Auxiliary Seeks All Women Who Served for World War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—The women in the American Legion Auxiliary, prior to the opening of the main sessions of the auxiliary, have held 21 committee meetings in which all manner of projects have been discussed.

Meanwhile the Past-Presidents' Parley, composed of one-time state and national officers, has met and determined to put its major efforts during the coming year behind a survey to discover the whereabouts and needs of 30,000 women who served with the Army, Navy and Marine Corps during the World War.

If those women were inducted into the service with one of the military branches, they are entitled to hospitalization and compensation. It is the opinion of members of the Parley that some of the women are unacquainted with their rights and that others who need help should be aided by the Government.

Mrs. J. W Macauley, national secretary of the group, said that if 10,000 of the 30,000 women could be located, the Parley would then be in a position to ask the Veterans' Affairs Committee of Congress for help.

One of the activities in which the Auxilliary members interested themselves is conservation. Mrs. Glenn W. Suthers, national community service chairman announced that in the future this will be included in the Americanization committee work in connection with patriotic education.

Miss Margaret March-Mount of the United States Forest Service, spoke before the committee on memorial forests, urging the women to take advantage of a co-operative agreement by which the Government plants 1000 trees to the acre for each $4 contributed. She also advocated "town forests," protection for trees already planted, national restrictions on cutting trees for holiday use and study of forests at home and abroad.

Mrs. O. W. Hahn, of Nebraska, is president of the Auxiliary. Contestants for the position in the coming year are Mrs. Malcolm Douglas, of Seattle, and Mrs. A. H. Hoffman, of Des Moines.

The National Yeomen F, composed of women who served in the Naval Reserve during the war, elected Mrs. Irene M. Brown, of Ozone Park, president for the coming year.

The American Gold Star Mothers are represented here and a state department was formed this week of existing groups in New York State.

N. Y. Crowds Whoop With Joy At Capers of the '40 and 8'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Fun-making members of La Societe des Quarante Hommes et Huit Chevaux, affiliated with the American Legion, better known as the "40 and 8," amused themselves and New York City last night with a humorous parade, intended to parody the veterans' march in Fifth Avenue today.

It was the eighteenth "promenade nationale" of the organization, which adopted its name from the signs on French box cars, indicating a capacity of 40 men or eight horses. Individual members who rode in the cars still doubt the French government's rating on its rolling stock.

Composed of many entries, described officially as "box cars, locomotives and ancient or decrepit automobiles," the "40 and 8" did practically everything a parade isn't supposed to do, but was acclaimed a huge success by an enthusiastic audience that crowded the Eighth Avenue line of march.

The society was organized in Philadelphia 18 years ago as the fun-making auxiliary of the American Legion, and although it has a limited membership of active members, it has spread to all 48 states and the territories. A serious side to its activities is the raising of funds for child welfare work.

Like the American Legion, the '40 and 8" has a women's auxiliary. It is called La Societe des Huit Chapeaux et Quarante Femmes, or the Society of Eight Hats and Forty Women. To preserve the all-important distinction between short titles, Legionnaires speak of the women's group as the "8 and 40."

Officers of the organization bear French titles with a trace of railroad origin. For example, there is the Chef de Chemin de Fer, who takes the place of national commander. Under him are the chef de gare, or commander; the conducteur, who is in charge of initiation, and the commissaire intendent, or treasurer.

In contrast to the American Legion, each post is called a voiture, and one of these is provided for each county. Nearly every voiture has its own box car, quite a number of which were said to have been built from specifications supplied by the French railroads.

The box cars of the "40 and 8" have supplied much of the color of the Legion's convention, particularly since they are often mounted on motor trucks and apparently move through the streets as if drawn by a small locomotive, with whistles tooting and bells ringing.

Voitures as distant as some of the western states have sent their box cars to the convention over the highways. For all their ridiculous appearance, many of the cars are fitted out for rescue work.

Members of "40 and 8" were to be seen today in long smocks of blue, gray or other colors, designed like those worn by French peasants, and wearing blue hats with French titles. The organization has its own police force to take charge of celebrants who go in for roughing beyond normal limits.

World War's Last Day Saw Planet Mars Sink

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Special Armistice Day observances to show the arrangement of the stars just before dawn on Nov. 11, 1918, were offered today by the Hayden Planetarium for the benefit of Word War veterans attending the annual convention of the American Legion here.

"It was a rather remarkable coincidence that just after sunset on the last day of the War, Mars—named after the Roman God of War—sank below the horizon," an announcement by the planetarium says. "Toward dawn on Armistice Day, Venus—named after the Goddess of Love—rose as the morning star."

Gov. Lehman Says Fourth Term Is Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Gov. Herbert Lehman, three-term executive of the Empire State, today had served initial notice on his party that he would not seek re-election next year. Announcement of his decision came at a dinner of the 27th Division Association of the American Legion at the McAlpin Hotel here last night as the Governor's colonelcy in the World War was recalled by speakers.

"I want to say this," the Governor replied, "when at the end of the next year I end my term as Governor, I hope to be able to resume the title of Colonel given me in the last war."

Governor Lehman's decision for 1938 will make his last major political act participation in the constitutional convention to be held next April where he will be a delegate-at-large with strong likelihood of the chairmanship if, as expected, the Democrats control the body.

Governor Lehman's career in public office has been one of the phenomenal concomitants of the Franklin D. Roosevelt ascendancy. His entry in the political field was made during Alfred E. Smith's terms as New York Governor, but, with Mr. Roosevelt's assumption of this office in 1928, he won his first elective post as Lieutenant Governor. As gubernatorial candidate in 1932 and 1934, his pluralities were record-breaking, but by 1936 he had determined not to seek re-election. The National Democracy drafted him for the race, however, at the Philadelphia convention that year.

Milk Pails Rout Rifles

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—In the big parade, on Tuesday, 500 Wisconsin Legionnaires will carry milk pails and milk stools instead of the rifles they carried 19 years ago. They guarantee more noise, via the milk pails, than any roaring battle on the western front—and no injuries.

Veterans Should Have War Powers, Mrs. Hoover Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Future wars should not be the result of the failure of diplomatists to preserve the peace, and when declarations of war exist, they should not be by governments, but by those who know what war means—the veterans of the World War—in the opinion of Mrs. Herbert Hoover.

Speaking briefly before a gathering of about 300 persons at the annual luncheon of the women World War veterans at the American Women's Club here yesterday, Mrs. Hoover agreed with a World War flier who told her, she said, that wars should not be planned or declared by old men or by young men, but the veterans themselves.

"Those of us who were in the thickest of the World War should be the ones to think the longest on how to prevent the next war," she added.

"As we work together in war, we should work together in peace."

A feature of the meeting was the presence of two one-time mistresses of the White House—Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and Mrs. Hoover.

Mrs. Hoover's plea for peace was one of many made to the women of the American Legion organizations who are meeting here in conjunction with the nineteenth annual convention of the big veterans' group. They have been urged repeatedly to declare war on war, with the objective of ending forever the sacrifice of their sons on the battlefields of the world.

Thus, Mrs. August Belmont, speaking at the annual dinner of the American Legion women at the Biltmore Hotel last night, urged a militant attitude for peace.

"The question of international war is upon us," she said. "People say we must have peace, but they have no idea how to get it. A distinguished Russian recently said to me, 'If you would have peace, you must be willing to fight for it.' If we believe in a democracy, the only way to make that democracy live and function is to do our share to maintain peace."

Mrs. Ogden Reid, vice-president of the New York Herald Tribune, speaking on the same program with Mrs. Belmont, urged that war be attacked on economic grounds.

"Actual history has shown us through all these years that no war was ever fought except for economic reasons, whether it was the Boston Tea Party or the World War," she said. "The question now is whether the force that has been used for making war can ever be used to prevent it."

Anti-Liquor Plea By Pershing Quoted Against Beer 'Ad'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—To counteract an advertisement in the September issue of American Legion Magazine placed by the brewers' "educational" agency extolling beer for army use, "The National Voice," veteran abstinence weekly, recently published the following statement credited to Gen. John J. Pershing:

"Banish the entire liquor industry from the United States: close every saloon, every brewery; suppress drinking by severe punishment to the drinker, and if necessary, death to the seller, or maker, or both, as traitor, and the nation will suddenly find itself amazed at its efficiency and startled at the increase in its labor supply. I shall not go slow on prohibition, for I know what is the greatest foe to my men, greater even than the bullets of the enemy."

Side by side with the Pershing statement was an excerpt from the beer advertisement.

C.C.C. Enrolls 100,000

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—About 65,000 veterans of the Civilian Conservation Corps, whose service was about to be terminated, received word yesterday that they may re-enlist on Oct. 1. The corps will enroll 100,000 new men at that time.

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U. S. Seen as 'Economic Ally' Of Japan by Force of Events

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—With or without American imposition of the Neutrality Act, the United States seems by the inescapable nature of things to be the "economic ally of Japan" in time of Sino-Japanese war.

That is the central condition of American foreign trade with the Far East and is modified only in small degree by application of limised arms embargoes, such as President Roosevelt imposed last week, or possible invocation of the full Neutrality Act.

There are two basic reasons placing the United States in this position: First, the large export of American raw materials to Japan, which could not be halted under present laws; second, Japan's dominance of Asiatic waters and ability to impose a blockade on Chinese ports.

Wide Range of Purchases

Japan already buys in the United States a wide range of commodities essential for war, and seems certain to continue doing so as long as the supply of goods, credits, and shipping services is unrestricted. Under the Neutrality Act, raw material exports to belligerents are subject only to "cash and carry" provisions, which means that if Japan can scrape together the necessary foreign exchange, and use its own shipping, it can continue to obtain these essential American supplies. While both foreign credits, and shipping, are likely to be short for Japan if the present hostilities are prolonged, there is no prospect that either one will give out entirely.

China's chief handicap lies in its lack of shipping, both mercantile and naval. It cannot carry needed imports from foreign countries in its own shipping, it cannot keep its own ports open, and there is some doubt of its ability to maintain railroad communication from neutral ports like Hong Kong to interior cities.

Thus every attempt to ship American goods to China is likely to run into difficulties which do not arise at all in the case of sales to Japan. Whether the Neutrality Act were imposed or not, this is the underlying condition.

But the application of a partial embargo last week was intended to escape the more obvious of these difficulties: the danger that an American ship, carrying munitions, would fall into the hands of the Japanese blockade.

Protest to Roosevelt

The Chinese Government, despite its inability to get imports into its own country, protested firmly at the American embargo order, and Ambassador C. T. Wang even carried the protest directly to President Roosevelt on Saturday. But the American decision to keep munitions off Government-owned ships, and discourage them on any ships under the American flag, was irrevocable. The Washington authorities were aware of the likelihood of the Chinese protest all along, and were seeking to avoid so violent a protest as to lead to anti-American agitation in the Chinese cities.

Thus, with the possibility of extensive sales to China virtually gone, American trade with Japan continues. This business is restricted only by Japan's supplies of cash or credit and shipping.

The means of payment, for China and Japan alike, depend upon merchandise exports, fresh borrowings abroad, and present holdings of gold, silver, foreign securities and credits. Most important, of course, is the continued sale of export goods in world markets. China's export trade is already demoralized, another severe handicap on her ability to obtain supplies to wage a long war.

Japan's exports, on the other hand, may be curtailed by war mobilization economically, and by shortage of shipping facilities, but a considerable trade is likely to continue. Further depreciation of the yen seems certain to stimulate exports, but is likely to draw retaliation. Japan's economic managers, seeing the necessity of selling abroad if they are to get foreign exchange for war purchases, will probably allocate supplies and facilities for exports as a deliberate war measure.

The second source of payment for imports, foreign borrowing, is now scarcely available to either Japan or China for purchasing American goods. Neither country can now float a public loan abroad or secure private long-term credits except at prohibitive cost. Indeed, private Chinese capital may well seek to fly to safer regions, thus doubling the problem of adequate financing. Contributions from Chinese living abroad are being made, with admirable patriotism, but not in quantities sufficient to buy much munitions. The attractive series of "loans" arranged by Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese finance minister, on his recent visit to the United States and Europe, is now likely to be put on the shelf until better times.

The third means of paying for imports is the use of existing stocks of gold and silver, foreign balances and foreign securities. Both China and Japan have such holdings. On Aug. 7, the Bank of Japan reported holdings of $395,000,000, while gold production in the Japanese Empire is put at $62,000,000 for the current year.

Large Japanese shipments of gold to the United States began last March, with a total reaching about $160,000,000 by Sept. 5. The sums serve to restore depleted foreign balances and build up future reserves. Most of the dollar proceeds of gold shipments to the United States were promptly converted to sterling, presumably to bolster Japan's normal commercial requirements, which are at least 70 per cent in sterling.

Japanese dollar bonds and other foreign securities are now held in Japan in considerable amount, said a year ago to reach $400,000,000. Some of these might be liquidated.

Chinese Silver Reserves

China's financial resources depend first on the nation's large silver reserves, in the hands of Government banks. At the end of June, the four principal Chinese banks held U. S. $275,000,000 in bullion and foreign currencies. Considerable sums in silver are believed to have been shipped from Shanghai to Hong Kong for safe keeping.

From these figures, it is plain that both Japan and China would be able to mobile extensive cash reserves to purchase war necessities abroad The issue then turns on their ability to transport supplies.

Exports of arms, ammunition and implements of war to Japan and China have not been very great, although they have risen many-fold. Exports of such articles to China were $665,627 in 1929, $366,089 in 1932, and $2,626,213 in 1935. Exports to Japan in the same years were $408,970, $25,991 and $960,780 respectively. In 1936, totals to China reached $7,932,554, and to Japan $1,224,918.

In the first seven months of 1937 they dropped to $1,423,618 and $309,508 respectively, but in August rose sharply again.

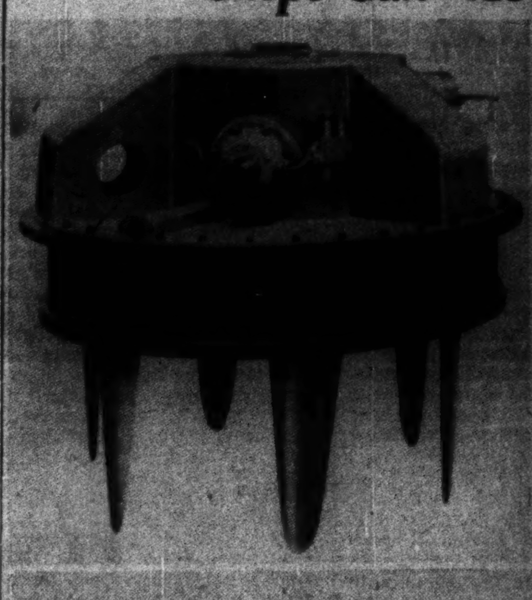
Trade in Raw Materials

However, this trade is insignificant compared to export of raw materials. Neither Japan's blockade nor the American embargo apply as yet to raw materials. But any American shipping entering Chinese waters is running into possible danger, it has been shown. Such dangers, however, do not result in any degree from American official action, so that China can receive any raw materials it can persuade carriers to bring.

The chief effect of the existing embargo, as of the Neutrality Act itself, would therefore be somewhat to reduce the danger of diplomatic or military involvement over the loss of Americans or destruction of property in the war zones.

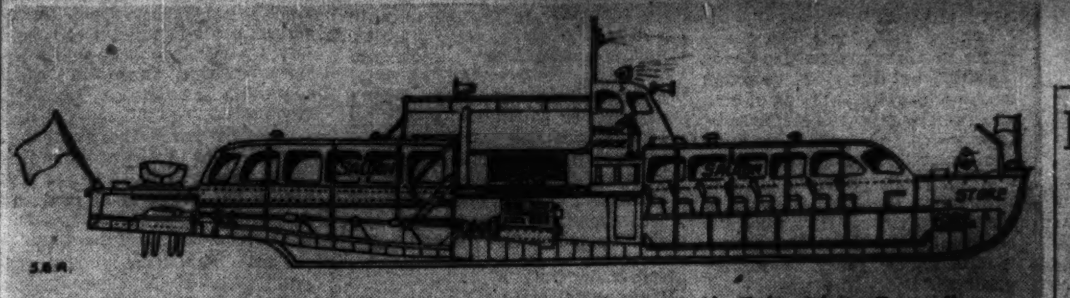
Neither the internal American economy, nor China's ability to defend itself, is greatly affected by official policies of the United States. The internal economy was not under any great pull from potential Asiatic imports to bring about the situation feared by authors of the Neutrality Act, while China's supply of materials either manufactured or raw has now become dependent upon transportation.

Ships Can 'About Face' With This Propeller



A "Tight" Turn

A Big Launch Equipped With Voith-Schneider Unit Turns in Almost Its Own Length



Sectional Drawing of Passenger Launch with Voith-Schneider Propeller

Drawing by S. B. Reed

The Voith-Schneider Propeller

Above—Close-up of Propeller Unit

Below—Cross Section of Launch, Showing How Propeller Is Mounted on Vertical Axis

Way Is Discovered For Cities to Buy Up Housing Bonds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—A major obstacle to operation of the Wagner Housing Act has been eliminated by discovery of local authorities that they can raise their 10 per cent contributions without exceeding their bond limitations.

Those who attended the conference held yesterday by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, were informed that they can buy their own housing bonds. This device, they were told, will make it possible for cities which have exceeded their bonding capacity to take advantage of the federal slum clearance law.

The question was raised by Langdon Post, chairman of the New York city housing authority and others. New York city has not exceeded its bonding limit, he said, but is close to the edge and probably would be unwilling to go any nearer the limit for housing or slum clearance.

Edward H. Foley Jr., counsel to the PWA and a leading municipal bond expert, replied that big cities like New York can solve their slum clearance financing problem by issuing housing bonds and then buying them in for trust accounts. Mr. Foley explained that every large city has numerous sinking funds for which investments must be made periodically. The housing bonds will be legal and sound investments for such accounts. He advised local housing officials to dispose of the bonds in this manner and thus avoid the necessity of public sales and increasing the issues which count against their bonding limitations.

An amount requiring a 10 per cent local contribution to the original cost houses built under the Wagner Act was written into the measure by the House. Opponents of the act expected the provision to restrict its effectiveness. Apparently congressmen did not anticipate the device now proposed.

The meeting yesterday was private. One development was the discovery by some of those who attended that Nathan Straus, New York philanthropist and public housing expert, may not be eligible for appointment as administrator of the law, because of his large personal investment in Hillside Houses, a New York limited dividend corporation. Mr. Straus is regarded as leading contender for the appointment. He might qualify by divesting himself of his interest in Hillside.

Secretary Ickes, in whose department the new administration has been placed, has urged appointment of R. A. Gray, administrator of PWA's housing authority. The National Association of Housing Authorities is opposed to Mr. Gray, seeking to disassociate the big development from the Interior Department.

New Device Eliminates Rudder And Can Move Ship Sideways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—It is now possible to describe more fully the Voith-Schneider ship propeller of which a short description was given recently in The Christian Science Monitor. This invention does away with the use of a rudder as the vessel can be maneuvered by one man entirely by means of the multibladed propeller. These propellers are made in standard sizes with from four to eight mechanically operated blades.

Unlike the ordinary screw which has fixed blades, the blades of the Voith-Schneider are free to move between a neutral position, where they exercise no power, and a position where they produce a maximum amount of thrust. The blades of aerofoil or "airplane wing" section are set so that they rotate around a vertical axis.

Both Propels and Steers

Only the blades project below the hull, and during the rotation of the propeller they perform a swinging or "feathering" motion around their trunnions. This movement is produced by mechanical means inside the runner wheel which holds the blades, and is regulated according to two components, one of which takes care of the steering, while the other varies the propulsive effects.

Three main advantages are claimed for this propeller: 1. It will simultaneously but independently propel and steer the ship, the direction of the propulsive thrust being adjustable to any point in the horizonal plane.

2. The propulsion can be varied because, not only the direction, but also the magnitude of the propulsive thrust can be varied from full thrust ahead to full astern while the propeller runs at constant speed and in unaltered direction of rotation.

3. Minimum resistance of the hull is obtainable for given main dimensions and displacements, this because the hull, requiring no appendages such as rudder, rudder-post or shaft brackets, can be made a streamlined body.

Can Propel Ship Laterally

With twin propellers a strictly lateral movement can be obtained. If these are located, one at each end of the hull, as in ferry-boats, the thrust on both can be directed athwartships, producing a movement of the boat in the opposite direction. It is equally practicable if both are at the stern to direct the thrust of each set of propellers in such a way as to produce a completely lateral movement.

The Voith-Schneider propeller has been tried out with complete success in Germany where it has been installed in sea-going vessels, tug-boats, passenger boats, floating cranes, motor-boats and fire-floats. Vessels equipped with this propeller have also been built in Japanese and French yards. The great majority have direct Diesel drive. Two are now being built in British yards, one for the Southern Railway, and one for the Southampton, Isle of Wight Company.

U.S. Envoy to Stay in Gunboat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Sept. 21—Americans in China have again been agitated over reports that Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson was going up river on a gunboat to Wuhu, 30 miles from the capital. However, their apprehensions have been quietened by a telegram to Admiral Harry Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the American Asiatic Fleet, saying that although Mr. Johnson is in the patrol boat Luzon he will remain near Nanking.

Admiral Yarnell in his decision has been unanimously supported by the Americans here and also by the rest of the foreigners, who believe that further yielding to Japanese pressure would be a serious mistake.

The Chinese are manifesting some bitterness toward the consistently detached attitude that America has assumed. Some of this is no doubt based on a desire for armed assistance, which is obviously impossible, although Americans here generally feel that America's sympathy for the victim of aggression might be manifested through supplies of airplanes and munitions, even if action could not extend to any means that would hamper the aggressor.

Heavy rains are largely handicapping the military operations of both parties in this area, though Japanese planes are carrying out raids over a wide range.

Main Effort in Northwest

Despite the present impressive nature of the Shanghai hostilities, local observers are not inclined to think that Chinese leaders want to put their main pressure either at Shanghai or near Shanghai. They envisage a strategic withdrawal, as flanfling movements by the Japanese (as in 1932) render the lower Yangtse untenable, and a slow warfare of attrition while the main effort is put forth in the northwest.

Japan, of course, is keenly aware of the risk in a long campaign, and to keep the empire's financial structure from buckling under strain she will unquestionably try in one way and another to end things rapidly.

China's Red Army has been little heard of recently, but there is reason to believe that it may play an important part in this issue. Word brought to Shanghai from Nanking by messenger discredits reports of dissension in the National Government. More significant, Mao Tse-tung, one of the two chief Red Army leaders, is understood to have been admitted to Defense Council discussions and perhaps he is a member of the council. Chen Tu-hsiu, sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in 1932 for communistic activities, has been released. So at long last progress has been made toward the much-advertised "united front" which took so long in developing.

"Reds" Washed Out

The Chinese Reds washed out their redness quite thoroughly when they began agitation for the united front and virtually nothing communistic remains in their current policies. Whether Moscow is more than sympathetically linked with the so-called Chinese Communists is problematical. In any event it seems part of the Stalinist policy to let the communists of each country work out their own solutions in their own way. Although definite information is wholly lacking here, it seems a shrewd surmise that the Chinese Red Army is due for use in the fighting front lines against Japan, where it long has clamored to be, but that this in no way justifies the Japanese declaration that it is fighting a sort of holy war against communism in China.

Nanking is just as suspicious of Moscow, from all appearances, as Tokyo ever thought of being. Both governments are well along in promoting the new-style capitalism involving state control of basic industries while leaving them in private hands. Tokyo's much trumpeted desire to prevent bolshevism from infesting China seems, in other words, to have no support in the actual facts of the situation.

Some time ago Russia might have looked with favor on a treaty of mutual defense with China, as against the recent none-agression agreement. Many observers feel that had China signed with Russia, and proclaimed the fact, the present warfare might never have happened. Since it has started, the chance that Russia will step in to ease some of China's load is most remote. China elected independent Chinese and Russian underwriting of the risk of war; Russia can't see any reason why, after having gone to vast trouble and expense in keeping a stiff front toward Japan without actually getting into war, she should now rush in and help pay off China's separate policy. In other words even though pressure centers on the northwest, and even though the Chinese Red Army is involved, it is felt that Russia will continue to sit back and let China do what she can, single-handed, to whittle down Japan's strength. From the Russian viewpoint it's an ideal situation.

Trace of New Race Found in Aleutians

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—A Smithsonian Institution scientist reported yesterday discovery of new evidence that the Aleutian Islands and Alaska were a "race nursery" for the aboriginal population of America.

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Smithsonian curator of physical anthropology, said his far north expedition this summer found remains in the Aleutian Islands of an oblong-headed race of earlier occupancy than the broad-headed Aleuts.

Remains of the same racial stock have been found on Kodiak Island and in British Columbia.

Safety Drive Is Set In Tri-State Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21—The Keystone Automobile Club is undertaking this year its most extensive safety campaign in the schools of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland. The drive will affect more than 800,000 pupils in some 1600 schools.

More than 10,000 safety patrolmen have been equipped with Sam Browne belts and arm shields by the club, while 60,000 safety posters for school room display will be distributed every month. In addition, the club will circulate 18,000 Safety Textbooks designed to equip young men and women for the responsibilities of driving.

Aside from impressing child pedestrians with the necessity for caution at all times, a spokesman for the club declared that "we are devoting time, energy and funds in the instruction of future drivers because we believe that the drivers of tomorrow, trained in all the essentials of good driving and aware of their responsibilities, will make a better safety record than the drivers of today."

Versatile English Writer

Oliver Goldsmith is said to be the only English writer who excelled in three branches of literature—as a novelist with "The Vicar of Wakefield," as a playwright with "She Stoops to Conquer," and as a poet, with "The Deserted Village."

Jail Tenancy: 100,000

American state and federal jails contain more than 100,000 prisoners.

Russia Calls Anti-Red Drives Just a Pretext for Invasions

GENEVA, Sept. 21 (AP)—Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Russia's Foreign Commissar, criticized anti-communist crusades of Germany, Italy and Japan before the League of Nations Assembly today, terming them only excuses for "invasion of other states and breaches of international treaties."

Anti-Communism, Mr. Litvinoff asserted, often "signifies a yearning for tin, zinc, mercury and other materials" and denied that either of the present wars—in Spain or China—could be justified as anti-Communist crusades.

Mr. Litvinoff criticized the campaign being led by Agustin Edwards, Chile's League delegate, to achieve universality of the League and win outsiders to its ranks.

"We [illegible] to inquire," he said, "how the League can best attack aggression to safeguard the integrity and independence of all members from those very states who recently have preached and still are preaching, and moreover practicing, aggression and armed intervention in the affairs of other states."

Mr. Litvinoff expressed the opinion that "even with its present composition, the League can afford both China and Spain more extensive aids than these countries modestly are demanding."

Australia's delegate, Stanley M. Bruce, told the Assembly that the most practical League procedure in the Far Eastern crisis would be to arrange "a conference of powers most vitally concerned over their position in the Far East regardless of whether they are members of the League."

The purpose of such a conference, he said, would be to arrange some settlement of the dispute or take "such measures as may be necessary and practicable."

Mr. Bruce warned against the dangers of proceeding under Article XVII of the League Covenant, upon which China based one of her appeals to the League, since it "inevitably would confront members with the necessity of determining whether they are prepared to act under Article XVI"—which means imposition of sanctions.

The Australian later told the Associated Press that the proposed conference would be divorced from League procedure and thus "would avoid the appearance that we are trying to drag your great country (the United States) into the League through the back door."

Hull Protests Japanese Plan To Bomb Nanking as 'Lawless'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Declaring that the proposed mass air bombing of Nanking by Japan is without authority under international or any other law, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has formally protested to Japan on behalf of the American Government.

The representations in protest were made direct to the Japanese foreign office by Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador, and were repeated to the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, Hirosi Saito.

Secretary Hull announced that the action was taken shortly after the Japanese Government announced its intention to send a massed fleet of war planes against the historic capital of nationalist China, with the intention to "bomb Nanking off the map."

Policy of Caution

Coupled with this strong action, the United States is pursuing a concomitant policy of caution. In advance of other powers, it withdrew diplomatic representation at Nanking, in an effort to keep American citizens out of harm's way and to avoid "incidents."

The United States also co-operated today in the meeting of the League of Nations' advisory committee, which convened in Geneva under the auspices of the council and assembly to consider possible action in the crisis.

In accordance with the terms of a note sent to the League yesterday, Leland Harrison, American minister to Switzerland, sat with the advisory committee on which Hugh C. Wilson, former minister, sat back in 1933. But in those days, the committee's task was definitely restricted to routine tasks connected with the mechanical details of the non-recognition policy. Present participation of Minister Harrison ranks with the palmiest days of American collaboration with the League, at the very outset of the Manchurian dispute in September-October, 1931.

Balances Earlier Action

The protest to Tokyo, just announced by Secretary Hull at his noon press conference today, serves to balance the caution evidenced by the policy of withdrawing from Nanking. By that latter action, the United States had taken up a more cautious diplomatic attitude toward Japanese bombing operations than other powers.

Secretary Hull said today that the Japanese bombing of Nanking, and insistence that foreign embassies should leave the city would jeopardize the continuance of American diplomatic relations with China, a step for which State Department officials asserted Japan had no authority under any law. The American Secretary also defended the State Department in instructing Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson to leave Nanking. He said it was the policy of the American government not to ask or expect its representatives abroad to expose themselves to imminent and serious danger. Secretary Hull said that long standing instructions of the department were responsible for evacuation of the American embassay, taken to avoid possible "incidents."

Maintenance of continuous official contact and relations with the Chinese Government, Secretary Hull said, was of more importance to the United States than the personal movement of Ambassador Johnson and his staff. Possible rupture of such contact was one basis upon which the American protest to Japan was made.

The American protest is parallel to similar British action, and puts these great powers on record to prevent what is regarded in many circles here as a great international calamity. While few observers believe that mere diplomatic protests will stay the Japanese hand, they feel there is some advantage in making the American viewpoint perfectly clear, even if only for the sake of moral protest. And there is always the outside chance that international objections will deter the Japanese military.

Gannett Questions Black Appointment

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 21 (AP)—Challenging "both the accuracy and fairness" of President Roosevelt's Constitution Day address, Frank E. Gannett, publisher and chairman of the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government, said Sept. 18 the President demands "puppet justices."

In a prepared statement, Mr. Gannett referred to Black, the President's Supreme Court appointee, now under fire for alleged Ku Klux Klan membership, as "the unfit Klansman."

"Embarrassed by the unmasking of his Klansman-justice," he said, "the President now attempts to justify his position by further deception, misrepresentation and demagogic efforts to incite class prejudice. Pretending to defend the Constitution, he again attacks and attempts to discredit its very cornerstone, the Supreme Court."

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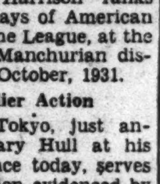

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Lecture Delivered on Christian Science by John Henry Weer, C. S.

John Henry Weer, C. S., of Brookline, Massachusetts, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: A Practical Daily Religion," last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice.

The lecturer was introduced by Ralph B. Scholfield, C. S., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

It gives me much pleasure to welcome you here tonight. The title of the lecture we are about to hear is "Christian Science: A Practical Daily Religion." From my own experience I know that Christian Science is a practical daily religion. But for Christian Science I should have fallen a victim to dreadful depression. Christian Science has given me health instead of frequent sickness. It has also done what all else failed to do, namely, to give me an object in life. This object is of a truly practical nature and is summed up in the words of the Psalmist: "That thy way may be known upon earth, thy saving health among all nations."

The practice of Christian Science shows us that as we are truly happy we give happiness to others. Similarly it shows that as we understand God to be the divine source of health, and that health is our divine legacy, we can bring healing to the sick and sorrowing.

And so I have found the practical religion of Christian Science to be neither a mystery nor a burden, but a joy and a vital impetus in my life. And I know that our lecturer will help you to seek and to find more of that vital impetus.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

There is a story about a couple of small boys who stood beside a sculptor, looking up at him as he used his mallet and chisel in carving a statue from a big block of marble. One little fellow said to the other, "Don't you wish you could do that? It must be awfully hard to do." The other boy answered, "Why, that isn't hard, he just knocks off what he doesn't need." Probably all of us would like to cast off something we do not need—poverty, sickness, sin, unlovely traits of character—any one or perhaps several of the things that impair our well-being. How to be rid of these is a question which has always perplexed humanity. Yet the source of freedom was clearly declared thousands of years ago to be God, "who," the Bible tells us, "forgiveth all thine iniquities; . . . healeth all thy diseases; . . . redeemeth thy life from destruction." It is distinctly in accord with the mission of Christian Science to apply that declaration to human affairs in a practical way.

The World's Need for Practical Christianity

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, has said (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 232): "This age is reaching out towards the perfect Principle of things; is pushing towards perfection in art, invention, and manufacture. Why, then" she asks, "should religion be stereotyped, and we not obtain a more perfect and practical Christianity?"

Christian Science reinstates and demonstrates the same divine Principle which Christ Jesus preached and practiced nineteen hundred years ago. And we should remember that his immediate disciples and their followers also demonstrated the same Principle during the next two or three centuries. It was then lost to human knowledge until rediscovered by Mrs. Eddy, in 1866. Through this new-old religion divine Truth is practically applied to every-day human needs. As we learn of the supremacy of Truth we become the victor over human ills. Such a victory is not gained by self-will but must be won by surrender of old, outworn beliefs which hold mankind in bondage to sickness, sin, and death—and by realization of the allness of God, good.

The Way to Freedom in Christian Science

Mankind's search for health and happiness is continuous. It will go on until fulfillment of the Biblical promise that all shall know God and dwell in the harmony of His kingdom.

All the disappointments, defeats, unfulfilled hopes of men and women down through the ages have not been enough to fully discourage the human race. Why have not their endeavors brought a larger measure of freedom and happiness? Since the methods employed have all along been in accord with the theory of life and intelligence in matter, would it be illogical to question whether there might not be something wrong or lacking in those methods? Christian Science answers that question with an unqualified, "Yes!" It goes further. It provides a comprehensive explication of the remedy for all human ills, in what is known as the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," written by Mary Baker Eddy. And it is the function of the Christian Science movement to make that remedy available to all in a practical, common-sense way.

It is not the will of a loving and all-wise God that His children should lack any needful thing. Christian Science says to you and to me and to everyone everywhere, "God, divine Love, is ever with you; He never neglects you, but always protects you; never punishes or afflicts, but rewards and heals—heals not alone tomorrow and next month and next year and so on, but heals today, this very hour." Surely, there can be no room anywhere in God's universe for anything unlike God. It is easy to believe, though, that one who had not had that great fact proved in his own experience or under his own observation might ask, "What about the visible evidences to the contrary—sickness, poverty, sinfulness, and their baneful effects on human existence?" Well, Christian Science rejects all testimony of the five physical senses on the ground that it pertains solely to mortal, material man—not to the real, spiritual man, the image and likeness of God, announced in the first chapter of Genesis.

An important point in the salvation of mankind from sickness, sin, and death is the distinction that must be made between Spirit and matter, or, in other words, the real and the unreal; the original, true account of creation as wholly spiritual—that is, like God, who is Spirit—and the later false account which says that God resorted to matter for creation of His own likeness. Mortal, material man is an illusion, the supposed product of the false creation depicted in the second chapter of Genesis as occurring when "there went up a mist from the earth, and watered the whole face of the ground. And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground." This in the face of the fact that creation of the real, spiritual man—the image and likeness of God—had already been correctly described in the first chapter of Genesis! These contradictory accounts cannot be reconciled, but Christian Science explains them and imparts a true concept of God, with a provable understanding of man's relation to God.

Mental Change of Base Is Way to Harmony

Man being the image and likeness of God, it is obvious that as we gain knowledge of God we gain also knowledge of our real selfhood, through transformation of thought. In Paul's Epistle to the Romans we read, "Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God." That passage briefly describes the operation of Christian Science on the human mind, regeneration by an entirely mental process, independent of human will-power. As expressed in Science and Health (p. 162), "The effect of this Science is to stir the human mind to a change of base, on which it may yield to the harmony of the divine Mind."

Those who approach Christian Science to question and investigate open-mindedly usually find in it something that sounds reasonable and looks attractive. It seems to offer a way out of their difficulties. However, some think that to turn to Christian Science might deprive them of cherished ideals or practices, valued interests or associations. But that is not what happens. The process involves relinquishment, not dispossession. Practices and purposes are not taken away by Christian Science—they drop away as they are replaced by something better. For everything dropped something more desired takes its place. The happy experience of leaving false landmarks, entirely a mental process, proceeds so gradually and naturally that one feels no sense of loss but of gain. The process may be likened to the experience of a student at college. He does not obtain a full education in his freshman year. He is more likely to discover that there is a vast field before him and be inspired to push on. He does not lament the disappearance of his youthful misconceptions as they are displaced by his expanding knowledge of the subjects he studies. In that expanding, nothing true is impaired. His immature ideas and ignorant beliefs need to be reshaped by accurate knowledge. So it is with the student of Christian Science. Every step forward brings enlightenment and incentive for further endeavor. To those of you who have not yet embarked upon this experience, let me say to you in all earnestness that it offers to exchange your former concepts of God and His universe, including man—offers to exchange such concepts for better concepts—and to show you that you do not have to wait for God to do something for you. God has already done all. As there unfolds in human consciousness an understanding that divine Life, Truth, and Love are supreme—that sin, sickness, and death are unreal because they are not sanctioned by God—men gain salvation; that is, they are saved—from what? They are saved from the effects of their own erroneous beliefs. In this way the everlasting lessons in the Bible are practically applied to the solution of human problems.

The Bible Is Guide to Eternal Life

Christians in general believe that salvation from the difficulties confronting them today and those which they fear for the future is somehow obtainable through their Bible. Christian Science demonstrates that salvation is indeed available today, proportionate to one's relinquishment of beliefs of life and intelligence in matter and acceptance of the truths of spiritual existence.

In explaining how she set forth and demonstrated Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy declared that the Bible had been her only authority and guide. Christian Scientists love their Bible and study it intensively—the same King James Bible so widely used throughout Christendom—and take it as their guide to eternal life.

Right Endeavor Promotes Progress

To know God as immeasurably patient and tender, always right at hand—as combining in Himself every good and worthy attribute—is to love God above all else. No one need feel discouraged if his first steps in Christian Science do not immediately bring a workable understanding of Christian Science and a satisfying knowledge of God. Making a beginning is the first requisite. Progress follows in proportion to earnest and rightly directed endeavor.

Our desire to do right may not always lead us to exactly the best way, but experience teaches many helpful lessons. So, we need not feel any sense of defeat or failure if it becomes necessary to change or even reverse our course in any undertaking. If we recognize such experiences as a part of our education out of erroneous beliefs we will not indulge in self-condemnation or self-pity over misdirected efforts or unfulfilled expectations, once we have seen the error and corrected it.

It is a rule in Christian Science that we must appraise ourselves and others according to today's motives and efforts, not yesterday's.

In fact, much of human progress comes through learning what not to do. When being interviewed by a magazine writer, Thomas A. Edison once told that he and his assistants had made many hundreds of laboratory experiments in their efforts to perfect a certain invention on which he was then working, and still had not found the right way. That seemed rather bad to this journalist, and he expressed his sympathy to Mr. Edison. But he replied, "You need not feel sorry for us, for we now know hundreds of ways how not to do it and are that much nearer the right way."

Mistakes, misdeeds, miscalculations, misfortunes—all untoward experiences—result from erroneous thoughts, but these experiences are useful for the lessons they teach as scientific right thoughts lead to greater enlightenment.

At every step along a wrong course, God, divine Love, is right there. Sooner or later, as we read in Isaiah, "Thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left."

The Universal Operation of Divine Principle

Ever since Jesus walked among men, spiritually minded men and women have yearned for a renewed manifestation of the divine Principle which he understood and used in his healing ministry. Humanity has needed that great boon and still needs it. Many are now finding it in some measure through the study and practice of Christian Science. There was nothing mysterious, supernatural, or complicated in Jesus' work. It was his understanding of divine, spiritual law which enabled him to perform his mighty works. He did not create the power he derived from that law of Spirit. It had always existed and was and is operative everywhere. When Jesus said, "Before Abraham was, I am," he meant that his real spiritual selfhood, the image and likeness of God, had always existed. That same fundamental truth enabled him to say, "Lo, I am with you alway."

No one can conceive of any fact in mathematics as having a beginning or ending. No one can think far enough into the past or future to conceive of a single moment when seven times four could be anything but twenty-eight. Nor could anyone contemplate a single spot in the entire universe where the correct answer would be different.

If a miscalculation is made and set down in figures the mistake is mental, and it cannot rightly be blamed upon the figures. Nor is the erroneous calculation entitled to be called mathematics; it is a counterfeit, and when detected, a simple change in the figures records the correct answer.

A wrong thought of any kind is corrected when replaced by a right idea. That is what occurs in healing in Christian Science. Through illumination of human thought, scientific right ideas replace mental images of disease manifested on the body, of poverty manifested on the pocketbook, of sinfulness manifested in wrong actions, and so on. To the extent that men discern and understand the spiritual truth of man's eternal, harmonious oneness with God do they prove their dominion over the ills of mankind. The truth about man's relation to God and about man's harmonious existence is no more subject to deviation or impairment than is the mathematical fact that seven times four is twenty-eight.

Furthermore, Jesus did not teach that from among the millions who have peopled the earth for uncounted years, God had selected a few favored individuals to be given dominion over evil—through the ministry of Christ Jesus. The Principle used by Jesus was and is available to everyone. This fundamental rule in Christian Science finds its warrant in Jesus' own declarations, recorded in the New Testament, such as, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also."

Effect of Christianly Scientific Prayer

An entire chapter in Science and Health devoted to the subject of prayer begins with this statement (p. 1): "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God,—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love."

A Christianly scientific prayer is a prayer of affirmation as well as petition. It does not simply ask God to gratify some desire or grant relief from troublesome circumstances. It affirms that God knows and supplies our every need. It asks for light wherewith to apprehend the existing completeness and perfection of God's universe. Such prayer is not addressed to a far-away deity. God is seen as very near, as all-loving, a God who would withhold not one needful thing from His children. But Christian Science encourages no one to expect God to gratify selfish desires, which do not lead us closer to Him. Our desires must be in harmony with the divine plan if our prayers are to reach the Mind that knows all.

Healing Inharmony in Christian Science

We are also told in Science and Health (p. 269) that, "Metaphysics resolves things into thoughts, and exchanges the objects of sense for the ideas of Soul." Those words pertain to an essential point in the healing in Christian Science of physical inharmony and all forms of error.

Healing of disease Jesus declared to be the proof of his divine selfhood, but his chief objective was to reform the thinking of men and thereby raise the standard of their words and deeds. Mrs. Eddy has declared (Rudimental Divine Science, p. 2), "Healing physical sickness is the smallest part of Christian Science. It is only the bugle-call to thought and action, in the higher range of infinite goodness."

Jesus' fellow citizens saw mortal man, subject to all forms of discord and suffering, but he beheld in Science the perfect man, the image and likeness of God. Because he saw above and beyond the counterfeit, he healed suffering humanity. In other words, he resolved "things into thoughts" and exchanged "the objects of sense for the ideas of soul."

To emulate the works of Christ Jesus we must learn that notwithstanding the finite forms presented by the testimony of the physical senses we must look beyond these forms to behold the real man. A material body is not man, the image and likeness of God, Spirit. If it were, there would need to be as many gods as there are human beings, since no two of us are exactly alike. A material body, healthy or unhealthy, is merely the expression of a material, mortal mind. But hear these encouraging words from Science and Health (p. 254): "Imperfect mortals grasp the ultimate of spiritual perfection slowly; but to *begin* aright and to continue the strife of demonstrating the great problem of being, is doing much." This educational system, Christian Science, is teaching mortals, the world over, how to demonstrate the problem of real being; how to delineate upon their bodies thoughts of health rather than sickness; how to gain harmony where inharmony of all kinds seems to be.

The Discovery of Christian Science

As has already been mentioned, Christian Science was discovered in 1866 by Mary Baker Eddy, a cultured New England woman. After years of semi-invalidism, Mrs. Eddy had sustained a severe injury which physicians pronounced fatal. She had been a deep and lifelong student of the Scriptures. In her dire need she turned to her Bible and while reading the passage in Matthew, Chapter IX, describing Jesus' healing of a man sick of the palsy, she glimpsed the healing Truth, and her recovery followed.

Referring to events of the next few years, Mrs. Eddy has written (Science and Health, p. 109), "For three years after my discovery, I sought the solution of this problem of Mind-healing, searched the Scriptures and read little else, kept aloof from society, and devoted time and energies to discovering a positive rule."

In 1875, she first published her book, Science and Health. From the time that book was written down to the present day, men and women have been healed of many types of human ills by reading its pages. Many thus healed had no previous knowledge of Christian Science and no hope or expectation of gaining a healing. Yet they were released from troublesome conditions of one kind or another—including chronic cases of disease. Of course, the mere reading did not accomplish these healings. The illumination of human thought, which came with the reading, did. In 1895, Mrs. Eddy ordained the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" the impersonal pastor of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, and of its world-wide branches.

In this connection, this interesting and inspiring definition of Church appears in the Glossary in Science and Health (p. 583): "The structure of Truth and Love; whatever rests upon and proceeds from divine Principle.

"The Church is that institution, which affords proof of its utility and is found elevating the race, rousing the dormant understanding from material beliefs to the apprehension of spiritual ideas and the demonstration of divine Science, thereby casting out devils, or error, and healing the sick."

The Christian Science church was founded by Mrs. Eddy to commemorate the word and works of the Master, with Christ, Truth, as its foundation and chief cornerstone. With such a spiritual foundation it is natural that the services of this church heal, because they conform to the description of Church as just given.

In addition to writing the textbook and founding her church, Mrs. Eddy established many activities within the church—including daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals—for making her discovery available to the whole world. One of these periodicals, by the way, is The Christian Science Monitor, an international daily newspaper, which is widely appraised by newspaper editors and other competent authorities as an outstanding example of efficient, clean, dependable journalism.

Another point worthy of mention in connection with this particular topic is the fact that Mrs. Eddy did not claim that Christian Science was something new, nor do her followers. For example, the American continent was not created by Leif Ericsson, the venturesome Norseman. The continent existed and he discovered it about the year 1000 and named it Vinland. The method of Christian healing was not invented by Mrs. Eddy, a Bible-loving New Englander. Divine Truth existed and she discovered it and named it Christian Science. Human ingenuity has produced marvelously in material development since Leif Ericsson's discovery of America; and human knowledge is being elevated to spiritual understanding by Mrs. Eddy's discovery of Christian Science. Its beneficiaries the world over are grateful beyond measure for the blessings that have come to them through her consecrated, unselfish labors, and they lovingly bestow upon her the title of Leader.

God Is the Only Cause and Creator

Christians agree that God is the only cause and creator, but their concepts of what God is and how He governs His universe vary greatly. Based on the Biblical declarations of God as the only creator, and of His creation as good, Christian Science teaches that God is All-in-all; that He is divine Principle, Love; that He fills all space, is "all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal" (Science and Health, p. 587). This teaching is fundamental in the practice of Christian Science, whose adherents ask only that it be judged by its fruits.

For example, two young women—sisters—went to the office of a Christian Science practitioner. One went to ask for Christian Science treatment for a nervous condition. The other, afflicted with a painful organic difficulty, of many years' standing, for which she was regularly using material remedies, had no thought of seeking help in Christian Science—for she was there merely to assist her sister in making the call on the practitioner.

However, before she left, she did casually mention her case to the practitioner, who, in a kindly way, reassured her as to God's ability and readiness to heal. The young woman was pensive for a few moments, and then she remarked, "Well, that may be so, but God isn't here, and my medicine is, so I think I'll stick to the medicine." In the conversation which immediately followed, the practitioner so clearly explained God's ever-presence, and the impartial availability of divine Love for meeting every human need, that the young woman was then and there instantly healed of that organic disorder. And that the healing was complete and permanent is shown by the fact that it occurred more than twenty years ago and that the young woman has ever since been the picture of health.

She learned on that occasion, in a very definite way, about a practical religion, which not only teaches but proves the nearness of God, of whom we have already heard, in the quotation from the Bible, as He "who healeth all thy diseases," and "redeemeth thy life from destruction."

A correct concept of God is essential if we are to know Him and love Him for what He is and does. Some who had denied the existence of God have found Him through Christian Science by learning that their disbelief or skepticism had to do with an incorrect, impossible concept of God; perhaps as a mighty potentate, a magnified human being, dwelling in a remote kingdom in the sky. A rational, practical concept of God comes as we learn that He is Spirit, present everywhere; All-knowing Mind; eternal Life; unalterable Truth; infinite Love.

False concepts of God and man are obstacles to enjoyment of the blessings which are the rich heritage of God's children. How imperative it is that each one should know God! Such knowledge is the key to our very existence. Any sense of life apart from God, who is Life, is unreal. Christian Science teaches that God, infinite Mind, divine Principle, governs the universe, including man, in perfect and perpetual harmony. It demonstrates that a comprehensive knowledge of this fact is both needful and adequate for overcoming evil. It declares that it was such comprehensive knowledge that enabled Jesus to do the work which he said God sent him to do. It proclaims that harmony is attained by mankind in proportion as the human mind is transformed by spiritual understanding.

The unobtrusive yet effectual operation of Christian Science silences discord with harmony and brings a sense of calm and peace such as is expressed in these lines of the poet Longfellow:

"Let us then labor for an inward stillness,—
An inward stillness and an inward healing;
That perfect silence where the lips and heart
Are still, and we no longer entertain
Our own imperfect thoughts and vain opinions,
But God alone speaks in us, and we wait
In singleness of heart, that we may know
His will, and in the silence of our spirits,
That we may do His will, and do that only."

Christian Science offers much to all sincere seekers. Its earnest students want to share the knowledge they have gained while expanding their own understanding. Profiting by Mrs. Eddy's expressed and proved love for the people of all faiths—religious, medical, and other—her followers would serve their fellow men willingly and winningly, without insistence or ostentation. They lovingly invite their brothers and sisters the world over to at least investigate for themselves, free from prejudice, this revelation which is abundantly enriching human existence. In striving to let their lives attest their sincerity they have always this wise counsel from their Leader (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 247): "It is not a stern but a loving look which brings forth mankind to receive your bestowal, —not so much eloquence as *tender persuasion* that takes away their fear, for it is Love alone that feeds them." "*Tender persuasion*"! what a world of compassion, humility, and brotherly kindliness you and I can find woven into those two words. With an understanding heart, one who has learned and proved the nearness of God can do much by *"tender persuasion"* to alleviate the ills of mankind.

Those who have proved the practicality of Christian Science in human affairs rejoice in their privilege of having a part in disseminating the most glorious message that has come to mankind since Christ Jesus walked and talked with men.

Jesus Pointed Out the Way to Salvation

Jesus' "Sermon on the Mount" showed his sympathetic recognition of the ills of mankind, also his ability to clearly describe the remedy. We all need salvation, and consciously or unconsciously, all are seeking salvation from circumstances and conditions that are afflictive, discordant, undesirable or, at least, unsatisfactory. Jesus pointed the way by his entreaty, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Thousands are learning that his appeal was not empty, as they apply it to their own affairs by the light which Christian Science throws upon the Scriptures. They rejoice in having found a practical religion for quieting forebodings, healing sickness, supplying daily needs, overcoming sinful habits, reforming unlovely traits, dissolving grief and sorrow, and arousing a greater love for their neighbors—all through learning more of the truth about God and man.

Any sincere seeker for Truth can find that he does not have to *make* the laws of divine Mind operate, that they are already operating. The presence of God, Mind, everywhere, insures the instantaneous, complete, and spontaneous operation of His divine law of harmony. It means much to learn that we are not the objects of chance but subject to the unerring direction of divine Mind. Its authority being divine, it includes in itself all the power there is along with all the intelligence there is, and is mellowed and hallowed by all the love there is, because these are attributes of God.

Need for Beholding the Perfect Man

With spiritual enrichment of thought there comes a desire to know ourselves and our neighbor aright. An essential element of Christian Science practice is persistent seeking to behold man as God knows him. That is what Jesus did. Thereby he healed multitudes—not just scattered individuals, but multitudes—and he healed them of all kinds of disease and deformity. As described in the Christian Science textbook (Science and Health, p. 476), "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." Everyone needs to learn that material man is not the real man who always has been, is now, and always will be healthy, holy and happy. Here is a never varying rule and an always reliable promise in Christian Science (Science and Health, p. 261): "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts." Without a doubt that message has brought comfort and courage and confidence—and on more than one occasion—to many in this audience, and in the simple, logical, practical method which those words indicate you and I can reject wrong thoughts, from which many of our troubles come, and find the way to salvation.

When any false belief, based on the claim of a power or intelligence apart from God, seeks recognition it is our privilege and duty to reject it. God has given us the ability to reject it, regardless of its origin or type. Mrs. Eddy assures us (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 83): "If the error which knocks at the door of your own thought originated in another's mind, you are a free moral agent to reject or to accept this error; hence you are the arbiter of your own fate."

That assurance is not mere theory; it is provable in Christian Science.

Teachings of Jesus Fully Accepted

The prominent place which Christian Scientists give to Christ Jesus is indicated by the religious tenets of Christian Science. Three of these are devoted entirely or partly to acknowledgment of the divinity of Christ, the atonement of Jesus, and of his resurrection and ascension as demonstrating eternal life.

The distinction made in Science between Christ and Jesus is shown by Mrs. Eddy's definition of Christ as (Science and Health, p. 583), "The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error," and her definition of Jesus as (Ibid., p. 589): "The highest human corporeal concept of the divine idea, rebuking and destroying error and bringing to light man's immortality."

Christian Scientists acknowledge Christ as the divine Spirit which animated Jesus and enabled him to demonstrate the Principle of eternal Life. They accept the teachings of Christ Jesus in their entirety. They strive to prove that his promise, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also," as already quoted, is as applicable today as when it was first uttered. They rejoice in their measurable success, attested by numberless written and oral testimonials of healing. They know that as their understanding grows their healings will be quicker and more certain. In all their healing work they gratefully acknowledge Christ Jesus as "The Way-shower."

Surmounting Adversity In Christian Science

If adversity suddenly confronts you, you will find it worth while to banish fear by remembering that since God is everywhere, good is everywhere, and that consequently a right solution is at hand. Such an attitude insures you a peaceful and intelligent approach to the problem. It will provide you with a happier outcome proportionate to your clear reliance upon the one, all-knowing, divine Mind.

The value of Christian Science in emergencies is seen in the fact that its action being the operation of divine Truth, we do not have to vitalize it, but to adopt it for our needs. As light unfailingly extinguishes darkness so does Truth annihilate error. As knowledge irresistibly supplants ignorance, so does good overcome evil. There is nothing obscure or complicated in Christian Science. It is usable alike by the sick and the healthy, the poor and the rich, the child and the adult, the kindergarten pupil and the college student, irrespective of social or scholarly attainments.

A little girl, a pupil in a Christian Science Sunday School, was taken suddenly ill with severe pains in her ear. When her mother asked if she wanted a doctor she said, "No, mother, I want a practitioner, but until she comes please read to me from Science and Health and I will be all right." This quieted the fears of the mother, who had not yet begun the earnest study of Christian Science, and she read aloud from a certain page, as directed by the little girl. Both were comforted, and the child was healed. Her Sunday school training had prompted her to seek divine aid and she received it. On the page to which the child had directed her mother is this passage, which the little girl had learned in Sunday school (p. 14:) "Become conscious for a single moment that Life and intelligence are purely spiritual,—neither in nor of matter,—and the body will then utter no complaints. If suffering from a belief in sickness, you will find yourself suddenly well." By reading and accepting the scientific truths expressed on the pages of this book, many men and women, with no prior knowledge of Christian Science, have had their consciousness so illumined by spiritual light that they have literally found themselves suddenly well—healed of acute and chronic sicknesses. What they have obtained is available to all, since God, good, is impartial in bestowal of His love. His omnipresence makes null every claim of evil for all who yield themselves to the healing power of Truth.

Man's God-Given Dominion Over Evil

But we are to remember that evil has no power of its own with which to disfigure or destroy, to cause deterioration or decrepitude, or to rob man of a single iota of his God-given dominion. Evil can only try to do these things. It seems to succeed sometimes but by a partnership to which it contributes only counterfeit claims while we contribute credulous acceptance of its claims. It isn't what error tries to do to us but what we do to it that counts most. Evil is always lawless. It persistently seeks to rob us of our God-bestowed heritage by deceiving us. When evil has once deceived us and we have found it out, we should be alert enough to see that it does not fool us again—in the same way, at least! When one has learned that evil is powerless in the presence of Truth it can no longer delude. Its false claims are nullified in proportion to our realization of God's omnipotence, omnipresence, and omniscience—His power, presence and wisdom.

In Science, we learn that "error, when found out, is two-thirds destroyed" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 210). It is then our duty to complete its nullification by refusing to believe its false claims of power to give pleasure or pain, to be harmful or attractive. Each idea of divine Mind has the intelligence to detect and the ability to nothingize all that is evil, to discern and realize all that is good.

When the man blind from his birth was healed by Jesus, the neighbors were skeptical, even scornful. They subjected this former blind man and his parents to an unfriendly questioning, such as would have confused them and destroyed their joy if their convictions had not been based on solid proof. But the man who was now seeing for the first time, finally gave an answer which will continue as a challenge down through the centuries: "One thing I know," said he, "whereas I was blind, now I see;" "If this man (Jesus) were not of God, he could do nothing."

Likewise, there are multitudes today, gaining spiritual vision through Christian Science, who can say, "Whereas we were blind to the presence of God, good, and to the availability and impartiality of divine Love, now we see that in proportion to our understanding of God we can prove the words of Jesus, 'Behold, the kingdom of God is within you.'" And thereby they are testifying to the practical Christianity of Christ Jesus, which is now restored to this age.

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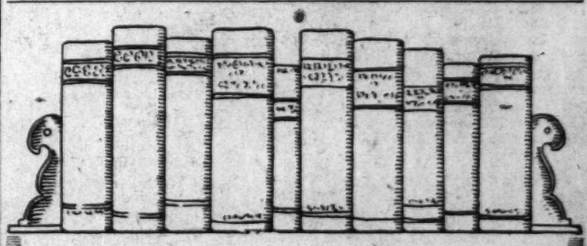
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Night and Day Come to Tiny Earth

Sundial built by a California man enables observer to tell just what part of the earth is in darkness and which is in light at any time of the day.

Miniature Earth Sundial
Believed Unique of Its Kind. This Sundial Was Built by Carl Shatto of Sebastopol, Calif.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEBASTOPOL, Calif.—Grammar school children here are able to see at a glance just what part of the earth is in darkness at any time of day, and to tell the approximate variation between sun-time and clock-time, with the installation of a unique sundial on the school grounds.

The designing, construction and installation of the sundial was made by Carl Shatto, local contractor, who has made a hobby of sundial study and who states that so far as he knows there is no other dial of similar kind in existence.

The globe, which is made of fine concrete with the continents inlaid in colored concrete, is about 30 inches in diameter and is set with its axis parallel to the earth's axis and relative to the sun so that it revolves on its own axis like and with the earth, having an orbit around the sun exactly as the earth has. The result is to place shadows on the globe just as parts of the earth are in darkness.

"The oldest dated sundial is about 800 years B. C.," Mr. Shatto says. "Euclid, of 300 years B. C., and Archimedes, of 250 years B. C., were both convinced that the earth was spherical and revolved on its axis. They attempted to convince others of this by crude sundials, but it was not until Columbus made his trip some 1700 years later that the basis for sundial time was made possible."

School officials believe that the installation of this instrument, with its carefully worked out detail relative to days, calendar months and solar calculations, will pay large dividends in comprehensive study of natural subjects. Furthermore, the globe is already drawing visitors from all parts of the county to inspect it.

Hawaiian Offices May Leave Palace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Removal of all governmental offices from Iolani Palace and construction of a $1,000,000 judiciary building to house the territorial courts and Legislature has been proposed here by Charles M. Hite, Acting Governor.

The proposal is part of Mr. Hite's plan to restore the palace to its former appearance under the Hawaiian monarchy. At present the old palace, constructed by Kalakaua, last king of Hawaii, contains the governor's offices and various Territorial departments. Many of the original fixtures are still in place.

If the transfer of various offices can be arranged, the palace will be preserved strictly as a museum in conjunction with the territorial archives building, which adjoins it.

Mr. Hite's suggestion has already won wide public approval and has evoked an enthusiastic response from persons owning original pieces of furniture and books which formerly were furnishings of the palace during monarchial days.

If the palace becomes an official Territorial museum, it is believed that virtually all the furnishings of Queen Liliuokalani's region—articles now in the hands of private collectors—will be returned to the government.

Construction of the $1,000,000 judiciary building would not only make the palace available as a museum, but would eliminate the present crowded condition of the old structure during biennial sessions of the Legislature, when temporary partitions are necessary to provide committee office space.

Under present conditions the Governor's office is in the bedroom once occupied by Kalakaua; the Attorney General's department is housed in Liliuokalani's boudoir, and the representative of the United States Department of the Interior in what was once a section of the royal kitchen.

All officials now occupying the palace would be transformed to the present judiciary building, which would also be remodeled to house the Legislature.

While definite action on the $1,000,000 program cannot be taken pending the return from Washington of Gov. Joseph B. Poindexter, and the next session of the Legislature, plans and specifications for the various changes will be started immediately.

Without awaiting definite approval of the suggestion for complete removal of all offices from the palace, the Acting Governor has called for bids to restore the original throne room, $5000 for this having been approved by the last legislative session.

Eight items included in this project are: restoration of 12 throne room chairs, construction of a circular sofa; three large mirrors, two emblem cases, drapes and hangings for 12 windows, and a new crown carved from native hardwood and covered with gold leaf.

Guard's Aviation Service to Expand

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The National Guard bureau outlined yesterday tentative plans for expansion of its aviation service. Maj. T. W. Blackburn of the bureau said plans had been under discussion for some time, although an application for necessary funds has not been submitted to the Secretary of War.

The program, he said, provided an additional ten flying units over the country. The system now comprises 18 units.

They are based at Birmingham, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Denver, Hartford, Conn., Chicago, Indianapolis, Boston, Detroit, St. Paul, St. Louis, Newark, N. J., New York, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Nashville, Houston and Spokane.

Major Blackburn explained the program, if authorized now, could not be carried out until funds were appropriated.

'Early Birds' Retell Tales Of Pioneer Voyages in Air

News in Aviation

Three-glass jars, filled with sea sand, stood in the center of a table gleaming with candlelight and silver. Ranged around the festive board more than a score of eager-faced men and a very few women answered to an unusual roll call.

For this was the annual gathering of "Early Birds" in Cleveland—those men and women of vision and daring, who flew before the World War in the rattle-trap "contraptions" of that dawning era of aviation.

And that sand in the glass jars on the head table, comes from what is hallowed ground to them. It was gathered from the spot at Kitty Hawk, N. C., where Wilbur and Orville Wright made the first airplane flight, Dec. 17, 1903.

Yearly from all over the country these pioneers gather at the National Air Races principally to exchange reminiscences—to observe the new trends of aeronautics and to ponder on the advances which have been made since those days when they went aloft.

As might be expected, there were a number of aviation's "firsts" in this group. Walter Brookins, of California, president of the organization, is the first man, for instance, who was ever taught to fly by the Wright brothers. Jack Vilas was the first man ever to fly across Lake Michigan, Col. Cammy Vinet, now aeronautical director of New Jersey, was experimenting with planes before the Wrights flew; as far back as 1902, in fact.

Augustus Post was charter member and incorporator of the very first American aviation club, called the Aero Club of America, which was limited to balloonists, since it was founded in a day when heavier-than-air craft were not perfected. Later this club became the Aviation Club of America, taking in the heavier-than-air branch as well.

Mr. Post flew in many a Gordon Bennett balloon race in those early days, and made the American distance record and duration record for free balloons back in 1910.

As one after another of the members rose to relate the story of when they first flew, a colorful picture of early aeronautics was pieced together by guests at the banquet. They included:

Floyd Smith, who has perhaps done more towards developing the parachute than any one else in this country, and his wife who was said to be the second woman ever to jump by parachute from an airplane.

"Hank" Miller, who flew a Curtiss pusher back in 1909, and an old Bleriot plane in 1911.

Russell Holderman, who holds many a record for early flying; and Mrs. Dorothy Holderman, introduced as holder of the United States woman's soaring record.

Others were:

Leo Kimball, who has concentrated for years on making de-icing equipment for planes;—another man who for years held the world's refueling record; still another who once held the world's altitude record; and a man who made the first flight from New York to Chicago. There was one who had built the first tractor type plane, and a man who was the first airplane manufacturer.

So fast did they stand up and reel off their amazing stories, that one began to lose track of names and dates and saw only the amazing picture of queer bamboo pushers with little or no construction and of rickety flying machines and "Jennys."

Mr. Ralph Upson, one of the number, was himself an early balloonist and builder of the all metal blimp, now used by the navy.

Each guest was given a sample of the Kitty Hawk sea sand as he left the gathering.

Plane Lands Itself

An automatic radio-operated landing device for airplanes, now being tested by army engineers at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, has performed so well that it has been regarded as the answer to the blind landing problem and the removal of the "personal factor" in aviation.

The device worked so well, according to its designer, Capt. Carl J. Crane, director of the Instrument and Navigation Laboratory, and Capt. George V. Holloman, assistant director of the Wright Field Laboratory, that those testing it experienced "nervous shoe laces" and "jittery hands"—the desire to have their own feet and hands on the controls during the tests. But the device worked perfectly.

According to Captain Crane, the device is entirely automatic, requiring no setting by human hands. All the pilot must do is to bring the plane to a definite altitude determined by a sensitive altimeter, and to place the plane within range of the ground radio facilities which operate the automatic lander. While it is more convenient to place the plane in the direction of landing, this is not necessary, as later tests showed.

When the plane has been brought to the selected altitude, in the vicinity of 20 miles or more from the landing field, the master landing switch is closed.

The plane then heads for the direction of the radio guiding station most remotely located from the landing field runway. This is done by means of altitude and lateral control devices operated by radio, working in conjunction with the radio compass and gyro-pilot.

As the plane approaches the radio guiding station, the engine throttle, which is interconnected with the altitude control, is so actuated that the plane maintains a schedule glide angle and rate of descent until ground contact is made. When the ground is touched, the throttle is actuated by the landing gear switches, which in turn cause the engine to be idled and the proper brake application made.

The landing device has features, which have been thoroughly tested, so that a plane may be able in the future to be radio controlled in a coast-to-coast flight, using the radio aids set up by the Federal Government. Test flights have been made over long distances such as from Dayton to Texas. The possibilities of such a device in conducting bombing raids during all conditions of weather are foreseen in future wars.

Flying Brevities

A $500,000 expansion program by the Weather Bureau calls for reestablishment of four weather forecasting stations in eastern United States, and assigning of more highly trained weather personnel at some 30 airport stations.

American Airlines held open house early in September at Grand Central Air Terminal, Glendale, Calif., celebrating the first anniversary of its coast-to-coast sleeper plane service. More than 27,000 passengers were carried in the first year by this company, which poineered sleeper planes.

In auguration of an airmail route from the United States to Alaska will be under way in three or four years, S. A. Cisler, Washington, D. C., general superintendent of air and railway mail service of the Post Office Department, said when he recently visited Portland on an inspection tour of the northwest.

S. J. Wittman, of Oshkosh, Wis., speed flier, set what may be two new records in the light plane racing classes, when he flew at a speed of 238.225 miles an hour for 62 miles at the Detroit National Air Show on last Sunday.

Intense interest by air passengers in the "lost plateau" of Shiva Temple, a vast column rising a mile and a half from the floor of Grand Canyon, is reported by Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., whose planes cross the Grand Canyon. A natural scientific expedition, sponsored by the American Museum of Natural History, is to explore the flora and fauna on its summit.

Miss Evelyn Hudson, of Modesto, Calif., after 33 hours and nine minutes in the air in her little monoplane on Saturday claimed a new endurance record for planes under 1000 pounds. Norman Doerr, of Northbrook, Ill., had the old record of 24 hours and one minute.

Dr. Richard Upjohn Light, who flew the Atlantic with Robert Wilson in easy stages by way of Labrador and Iceland in 1934, took off from Kalamazoo, southbound last Thursday with his wife on a 15,000-mile flight through Central and South America and Africa.

Asuncion, Paraguay, yesterday was connected by air mail for the first time when Pan American Airways inaugurated service to the Paraguayan capital on a new inland route from Brazil to Argentina.

Moore vs. Moore Contest For New Jersey Governor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 21 (AP)—Voters who want "Moore" for Governor will have to think twice when they go to the polls in the Nov. 2 election.

On the general election ballot with United States Senator A. Harry Moore, unopposed in Tuesday's Democratic primary for his party's gubernatorial nomination, will be the name of H. Andrew Moore, Newark, one of seven independent candidates.

Youths Bidden Take Up Task Set By Constitution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Holding that the Constitution promises "love and friendship for every religious creed and racial strain," Col. Maurice Simmons, chairman of the Mayor's committee for the observance of the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, assured his listeners at a mass demonstration in Central Park that while much of the world was bathed in hatred, "our lesson for the youth of America is a lesson of love."

The mass demonstration by the Youth Groups Committee for the Mayor's committee in co-operation with the Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission of New York State, brought to a close observance of Constitution Week and the hundreds of individual celebrations staged in connection with the adoption of the nation's organic law.

Ten thousand boys and girls stood to witness the ceremonies and to hear that upon their shoulders would descend the obligation to uphold the Constitution and provide for orderly government by law in the United States.

"The leaders of the constitutional convention were thinking not only of their fellow men in other lands, but they were thinking constantly of their posterity in the United States," Stanley H. Howe, secretary to Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, declared. "They were thinking of us who are still reaping the benefits of their stupendous service. They were thinking of you young Americans and expressing a sublime faith that you would perpetuate the American constitution as they were eager to create it."

Forty boys' bands, many of which were from the Police Athletic League, played patriotic music for the occasion. Part of the exercises called for mass singing and a pledge of allegiance to the Constitution.

Representing Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Assemblyman Irwin Steingut emphasized the value of religious freedom, as guaranteed in the bill of rights.

"I want you to love the Constitution," he said. "Love everything that it stands for and represents."

Oklahoma Dust Area Aided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla.—About two thirds of the "dust bowl" area in the Oklahoma Panhandle is benefiting as a result of the emergency wind erosion program. Approximately 4500 applications will be received from farmers in the area, and 2485 applications for payment have already been sent into the state office to be certified.

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The Home Forum

A Garden in Northern Transvaal

THERE are two distinct seasons on our farms among the foothills of the Drakensberg mountains in the Northern Transvaal. From September to March, we get a splendid rainfall of from forty to fifty inches. It is then that our beautiful flowing forests of saligna gum trees grow as much as a foot a month, our paw-paws spring from seedlings to decorative palm-like trees bearing heavily scented waxy flowers. Later appears the melon-like fruit which attracts so many birds to my garden!

Oh, what a change comes over the fertile scene in winter! From April to September, scarcely any rain falls; the slogan, "The farm comes first," is dinned into the gardener's ears. I may surreptitiously take the tap out of the tank that stores the water, pumped up from the ram 11,000 feet distant from the bungalow, and watch with delight the rushing stream which I guide here and there among my thirsty plants; but David must have a sixth sense in connection with this act, as, no sooner have I got into my stride, than he comes up to see what is happening to the precious water. I feel crestfallen, but am learning what it means to be a farmer's wife.

* * *

I MUST OWN that a considerable element of uncertainty entered into my scheme of making a kopje garden, as we could plainly see that the top of the kopje had at one time been a Kaffir kraal; a rough circle of wild trees showing where the huts had stood. I like to think that some chief of the Bantus held his palavers under the shade of a huge *camille doorn* (giraffe thorn), the presiding genius of the place, lifting its great branches eighty feet above our heads, bearing in summer a wealth of sweet-smelling pale yellow balls humming with countless bees, who live in the hollow wood and most vexatiously drive me indoors on hot days! Near by stand some gnarled and fantastic Kaffir booms, their trunks protected by thorns set in small raised centers like Vikings' shields; their striking vermilion flowers, like inverted Chinese pagodas, attracting the exquisite honey-suckers, their gay plumage like bright enamel, who plunge their long curved beaks deeply into the flowers in search of the honey they love.

* * *

AMONG THESE AND about them I planted my flowering shrubs, which care nothing for the drought, and supply me with flowers for my rooms all the year round. Perhaps the most useful is the Hoimskoldii, a clear brick-red flower, like a tiny saucer from which springs a trumpet of the same color, the true flower. At the end of each slender branch it bears a plume of these flowers, and all down each stem. Its children cluster at its foot, as it layers itself within its own shade. In my garden I planted the joyous poinsettia, its fine persistent note resembling the brass in music; but beware of overdoing it, for the garden symphony must be as carefully arranged as a musical composition. Placed as sentinels on a path which leads to more garden joys, they flaunt their handsome crimson bracts, each cluster surrounding the true flowers, small greenish-yellow things with a curious pitcher-like cup, holding to the last possible moment against the heat of the day, the drop of dew which is a decoy to the pollenizing bees and ants. Another elegant flowering shrub is the Hairy-throat, spraying its long leafy stems into the sunny air, each carrying a cluster of lovely lilac flowers, a strong yet soft mauve; each floret adorned with a bright green stamen, a particularly delightful contrast. I have found them the perfect foil for the beautiful crimson Corona carnation.

* * *

A QUANTITY OF native aloes entered into my garden planning, some a soft rose pink, others a clear coral; while from the higher veld we brought home the dark-flowered aloe arborescens, which grows quickly and bears handsome bosses of leaves from which spring the flower spikes. Quite as beautiful and more strange, is the aloe Mariothii, which grows to a height of eight to twelve feet. Its bright ochre-yellow flowers thickly cover the anther-like stems which it carries.

A freely growing Japanese iris delights us every three days by looking as if a flight of white butterflies had settled on the plants, and a wild Natal iris is so beautiful as to be mistaken for an orchis. Its three nut-white pointed petals are barred in olive green at the base; three more stand upright in the center curled at the tips in white and royal blue. The young plants spring from a parent leaf, and quickly scatter their loveliness here and there over rocks and garden.

* * *

ONCE THE SUN has set behind the near hills, the air becomes almost frosty in its sharp cold. Three thousand feet above sea level makes one enjoy a roaring log fire at night. I see my stout Bantu cook-boy seize a piece of iron, and attack the farm bell (a piece of disc plough) for "chiela"—the time the farm hands knock off. I know I must go in now and leave my garden to the deep peace of the rapidly falling South African night.

F. M.

First Crimson

Warm and pungent on the air
The scent of pine-trees in the sun
While the lazy hours run
Crystal clear and fair.

Never so blue an arch on high
Above the drift of golden days.
September has such lovely ways
With earth and air and sky.

Like one who slips back in the stream
Of sleep, cheating the morning light
With the sweet counterfeit of night,
The shadow of a dream,

I linger with sun-dazzled eyes
As if this spell would never break.
Although I know beside the lake
A crimson frost-seal lies.

ELIZABETH WHITTEMORE KEITH

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Bernheim-jeune, Paris

LE DÉJEUNER A BERNEVAL: *A Painting by Auguste Renoir*

IN 1854, when Auguste Renoir was thirteen years old, he was apprenticed to a painter of porcelain in Limoges, his native city. A fortunate invention in the art of painting china deprived him of this means of livelihood, after a time, and drove him to painting in oil. He became a pupil of Gleyre, a Swiss painter, who gave instruction for a fee of six francs a month; and it was in this studio that he later met Sisley and Monet, whose mutual poverty created a union that became the nucleus of the group that brought to notice the Impressionist School. It is through Renoir, whose work alone would form a comprehensive record of Impressionism, that post-Impressionism came.

One feels no strain of effort in his pictures, whose conspicuous characteristics are full and rich modeling, originality, and luminosity; his colors are in turn delicate and violent, but always pure and harmonious.

Refused at the Salon of 1863 and 1864, Renoir was represented the following year by two pictures, and in 1904 a special hall was set apart for his paintings. As he had conquered failure, so he refused to be conquered by success or spoiled by honors. His continued dissatisfaction with himself made every canvas an experiment, and led him to explore different provinces of his art. He was always learning; he delighted, with the frank enthusiasm of a child, in all his subjects—portraiture, figure work, genre, landscape, flower and fruit painting. All his paintings, blending as they do the romantic with the realistic, are impregnated with his joy of living.

In speaking of his landscape painting, Renoir said: "Well, naturally, I like it very much, but I find it difficult. I am known as a figure painter, and with reason. My landscape is but an accessory, and I am always to blend it with my figures; an expression which the old masters never attempted." His figures, whether at work or at play, are never sentimental or prosaic; but rather intent on what they are doing, expressing the artist's sense of joy and power.

"Le Déjeuner à Bernival" is called by Bernheim-jeune, in whose collection it at present figures, "Jean et Pierre," the names of Renoir's two sons whom it represents. It is particularly interesting in that it is among the artist's few portraits of men, and is also one of his rare interiors.

The Goldfish

MAMAN had taken Helga to call on Tante Yvette. Tante Yvette wore black silk dresses that sang when you brushed against them. Her salon was full of wonderful things: little china figures, a set of ivory chessmen, red geraniums in green flowerpots. Most wonderful of all was a huge goldfish tank where a toy castle perched among feathery green weeds. Pierre Poisson, who lived there, blew bubbles at you with his dear little nose against the glass. Sometimes Helga fed him, watching him catch at tiny flakes of food with an active pink mouth. Then he would flick his graceful black tail and disappear among the water-plants.

* * *

MAMAN WAS READING ALOUD to Tante Yvette The horsehair rockers squeaked. Helga slipped down from her chair and went to call on Pierre Poisson. She stopped to straighten her hair bows in the crazy reflection on the side of the tank: a very funny little girl it made her appear, with ripples in her yellow braids and ripples in her face. Really the room must look very queer to the goldfish, who always saw it through that mischievous glass. He must be quite amazed, anyway, by the actions of the family.

Instead of swimming to her rocking-chair, Tante Yvette walked on dainty little slippered feet that had once danced minuets. She had no fins, but lace-edged cuffs instead, that drooped over her thin fingers. Her merry blue eyes followed the patterns of the shifting leaves against the window, while Maman read aloud. Their voices must sound very blurred to Pierre who heard them through all that water.

"*Quelle horreur!*" Pierre would think. "Those people have no notion of French diction. They should be made to recite '*Trois gros rats*' fifty times." That was what Helga had been made to do, last term at school, when she had spoken carelessly.

* * *

MAMAN LAID DOWN HER book. Tante Yvette stopped rocking. "Come and have some aniseed cake, Helga cherie," she called.

Helga left Pierre playing hide-and-seek in the weeds, while she pulled an embroidered footstool close to the small table. Berthe was coming in with the tea-tray.

Tante Yvette poured lemonade out of the big glass pitcher, and the ice tinkled merrily. Helga peeked to see if there was a cherry in her glass. Tante Yvette smiled to herself and dipped a long spoon into the pitcher, fishing out a plump red cherry.

"I'm going to spend a couple of months with Tante Eugénie in Berne," she announced, sitting back. "So this is my good-by party."

"Oh!" said Helga, puckering up her nose. She didn't want Tante Yvette to be away for so long. Beside, she would miss calling on Pierre Poisson. Wistfully she sipped her lemonade, while the conversation became very grown-up.

* * *

AS SOON AS SHE had finished, Helga excused herself and wandered over to the china-cabinet. There, among cups and saucers with parrots on them, little Dresden shepherdesses spread flowered skirts.

But she could see the sunlight shimmering on Pierre's little squirming back, so she hastened to the corner to say good-by to him. She wouldn't be calling on him again for two whole months.

He was nibbling at a weed down in the pink pebbles at the bottom of the tank. He would be such a lonely little fellow without the family.

"Come along now, Helga," Maman called, and Helga went to get her sailor hat.

"Au revoir, Tante Yvette," she said, curtsying. "I hope you have a very pleasant visit."

"Merci, mon p'tit." Then Tante Yvette looked at Maman and smiled.

* * *

"WOULD YOU DO SOMETHING to oblige Tante Yvette while she is away?" Maman asked as she put on her gloves.

"Oh, yes," breathed Helga.

"Well," explained Tante Yvette, "I would like a home for my funny little goldfish. Could you look after him?"

Helga beamed. Then she rushed over to Pierre's tank. He was just peeping out of his toy castle.

"How would you like to live with me?" Helga asked him.

Pierre said nothing, but he blew two saucy bubbles at her.

ELIZABETH FRASER HOLLAND

Two Poets Speak Of Longfellow

'TUESDAY, April 13, 1869,' Mrs. James T. Field wrote in her diary, 'Dr. Holmes and his wife and Mr. Whittier dined here. The talk was free, totally free from all feeling of restraint, as it could not have been had another person been present. Whittier says he is afraid of strangers, and Dr. Holmes is never more delightful than under just such auspices. Dr. Holmes asked Whittier's undisguised opinion of Longfellow's "New England Tragedies"—"honest opinion now," said he. "Well, I liked them," said Whittier, half-reluctantly—evidently he had found much that was beautiful and in keeping with the spirit of the times of which Longfellow wrote, and their passionless character did not trouble him as it had O. W. Holmes. Presently, he added that he was surprised to find how he had preserved almost literally the old text of the old books he had lent Longfellow twelve years ago, and has measured it off into verse. "Oh," said O. W. H., "you have said the severest thing after all—'measured off'; that's just what he has done. It is one of the easiest, the very commonest tricks of the rhymster to be able to do this. I am surprised to see the ease with which I can do it myself." They spoke then of "Evangeline," which both agreed in awarding unqualified praise. "Only," said Whittier, "I always wondered there was no troubled outburst of indignation over the outrage done to that poor colony. The tide of the story runs as smoothly as though nothing had occurred. I long thought of working up that story myself, but I am glad I did not, only I can't understand it being so calm." . . .

It is impossible to represent the clearness and swiftness of Dr. Holmes's talk. The purity of heart and strength of endeavor evident in the two poets make their atmosphere a very elevating one and they evidently naturally rejoiced in each other's society.—From "Memories of a Hostess," by M. A. DE W. HOWE (Boston: Atlantic Monthly Press).

September Beach

Now where the beach stretched sunny and alive
With people, and the sails blew past the reef,
No sound perturbs the water's booming drive
Upon the coast. Lonely beyond belief
The blue shells broken at the flood-tide's mark,
The crisp weed and the driftwood white with rime,
The drip of surf upon the rock, the stark
Shore under cloud, the gulls that shriek and climb
Past summer, and wind furious up the land.
How long, I must not think, feeling the frost
Already, and the winter's icy hand,
Before what has been once and now is lost
Is mine again, seeing salt on the arm
For the last time, and sand poured from the palm.

RUTH LOIS SIMONDS

The Grace of Pity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN we read the papers of today we are apt to think that the saving grace of pity is more conspicuous by its absence than by its presence. Sometimes it would almost seem as if in the human economy the law of so-called nature, "red in tooth and claw," were in the ascendant, and that the sordid standard of the money changers were prevailing.

The old Roman world, in which the Apostle Peter lived and moved, must have been in essentials very much like that of today. So we find him writing to the early Christians in this manner: "Be ye all of one mind, having compassion one of another, love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous."

We have no doubt that the "strangers scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia" to whom he wrote, were as diversified as the names of the places which they inhabited, but to Peter they were followers of God, and as such must show forth the qualities which were expected of those who were "in Christ Jesus."

So they were to be compassionate, they were to be pitiful, and they were to be courteous. They were, in fact, to separate themselves from the ways and methods of the carnal mind; they were to be "all of one mind," of the Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus," as Paul tells us. And thus they were to comport themselves in a world of tyranny and bloodshed.

Pity is alien to the carnal mind, and it was therefore shown very clearly and continuously by Christ Jesus in his words and works. His pity and his compassion were evidenced in his every action, healing and blessing those with whom he came in contact. Mary Baker Eddy says (Message to The Mother Church for 1902, p. 18), "Jesus was compassionate, true, faithful to rebuke, ready to forgive;" and she continues, "No estrangement, no emulation, no deceit, enters into the heart that loves as Jesus loved." Christian Science reiterates the words of Jesus, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

What a wonderful example is thus set before mankind! The ruthlessness of the world's methods is not the standard of the true followers of Jesus, and the Science of Christianity shows clearly how men may comply with the demands of Christ.

Christian Science teaches that inasmuch as the real man is perfect, made in God's image, all of God's children are equal in His sight. The pity, therefore, that men need to exercise toward one another is to be based on the understanding love which knows that the true heritage of all is inalienable and universal. Such pity and compassion is without taint of superiority or of fear. Rather, it consists in the gentle sharing, one with another, of the knowledge of the true relationship of man to his Father. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 367): "The tender word and Christian encouragement of an invalid, pitiful patience with his fears and the removal of them, are better than hecatombs of gushing theories, stereotyped borrowed speeches, and the doling of arguments, which are but so many parodies on legitimate Christian Science, aflame with divine Love."

We are accustomed to think of the Apostle Peter as a somewhat fiery and impulsive person, but we can recall how, after his trial and failure during the crucifixion of his Master, he rose to spiritual heights, won through his repentance and humility when seeing the glorious resurrection of his beloved Lord. After the ascension Peter was among the foremost of the disciples in the healing work. We are told "they brought forth the sick into the streets" that Peter in passing might heal them. He raised Dorcas from the dead and with John restored the cripple "at the Beautiful gate of the temple" to soundness. It was with authority born of experience that he admonished the scattered Christians to whom he wrote to be "pitiful." He doubtless remembered how pitiful Jesus had been to him in his hour of weakness and inconstancy. This saddening experience must have taught Peter much of the grace of compassion.

Christian Scientists endeavor to follow the example of Peter. They have learned that evil is unreal, but they know that the steps towards the full demonstration of this great fact may often seem many and laborious. Therefore as they press on they remember with joy the words of another apostle—James—who wrote: "Behold, we count them happy which endure. Ye have heard of the patience of Job, and have seen the end of the Lord; that the Lord is very pitiful, and of tender mercy."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

La Grâce de la Pitié

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

A L'HEURE actuelle, la lecture des journaux risque de nous faire croire que la pitié, cette grâce rédemptrice, brille plutôt par son absence que par sa présence. Il semblerait que les affaires humaines sont régies par les lois d'une prétendue nature "sanglante et cruelle," et que la rapacité des changeurs devient la règle parmi les hommes.

Soumis à l'Empire romain, le monde où vivait l'apôtre Pierre devait, quant aux points essentiels, ressembler beaucoup au monde d'aujourd'hui. Aussi l'apôtre parlait-il en ces termes aux premiers chrétiens: "Soyez tous d'un même sentiment, pleins de compassion et d'amour fraternel, miséricordieux et humbles."

Sans doute ceux auxquels il écrivait, "étrangers et dispersés dans le Pont, la Galatie, la Cappadoce, l'Asie et la Bithynie," différaient entre eux autant que le nom des provinces où ils résidaient; mais pour Pierre c'étaient des imitateurs de Dieu, par conséquent ils devaient exprimer les qualités qu'on est en droit d'attendre chez ceux qui sont "en Jésus-Christ."

Il s'agissait donc d'être pleins de compassion, humbles et miséricordieux. A vrai dire, il fallait se séparer des voies et des méthodes de l'entendement charnel; tous devaient être d'un même sentiment, avoir en eux, comme le dit Paul, "les sentiments qui étaient en Jésus-Christ." Cette conduite leur était demandée dans un monde que caractérisaient la tyrannie et les conflits sanglants.

Étrangère à l'entendement charnel, la pitié se manifesta d'une façon claire et continue dans les paroles et les œuvres du Christ Jésus. La pitié du Maître, sa compassion, marquaient de leur sceau tous ses actes; elles exerçaient sur ceux qui s'approchaient de lui une influence curative et bienfaisante. Mary Baker Eddy déclare (*Message to The Mother Church for 1902*, p. 18): "Jésus était compatissant, sincère, fidèle à réprouver, prompt à pardonner;" puis elle ajoute: "Aucune émulation, aucune rivalité, aucun mensonge n'entre dans le cœur qui aime comme Jésus aimait." La Science Chrétienne répète ces paroles de Jésus: "Toutes les fois que vous l'avez fait à l'un de ces plus petits de mes frères, vous me l'avez fait à moi-même."

Quel admirable exemple ceci place devant nos yeux! La cruauté des méthodes qu'emploie le monde n'est point la norme des vrais imitateurs de Jésus; et la Science du christianisme nous fait clairement voir comment les hommes peuvent se conformer à ce qu'exige le Christ.

Selon les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, puisque l'homme réel est parfait, créé à l'image de Dieu, tous les enfants de Dieu sont égaux devant Lui. Ainsi la pitié dont les hommes doivent faire preuve les uns envers les autres se fondera sur l'amour perspicace qui sait que tous ont réellement un héritage inaliénable, universel. Cette pitié, cette compassion n'est point entachée de crainte ou de pharisaïsme. Elle consiste plutôt à partager tendrement avec autrui la connaissance du vrai rapport unissant l'homme à son Père. A la page 367 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), Mrs. Eddy a ce passage: "Un mot de tendresse et d'encouragement Chrétien adressé à un malade, une patience compatissante à l'égard de ses craintes et l'effacement de celles-ci, valent mieux que des hécatombes d'abondantes théories, que des discours empruntés et stéréotypés, et la distribution d'arguments qui ne sont qu'autant de parodies de la vraie Science Chrétienne, embrasée d'Amour divin."

On a coutume d'attribuer à l'apôtre Pierre un caractère fougueux, impulsif; mais nous savons que s'il ne soutint pas l'épreuve pendant le procès de son Maître, il s'éleva plus tard à de grandes hauteurs spirituelles où l'amenèrent sa repentance et son humilité, rendues plus profondes par la glorieuse résurrection de son bien-aimé Seigneur. Après l'ascension, Pierre se distingua dans le ministère de guérison qu'exerçaient les disciples. La Bible nous dit "qu'on apportait les malades dans les rues" pour qu'à son passage Pierre les guérît. Il ressuscita Dorcas, et avec Jean, rendit la santé à l'impotent "assis à la Belle Porte du temple." S'il exhortait les chrétiens de la dispersion à être "miséricordieux," c'était avec l'autorité que donne l'expérience. Il se rappelait sans doute la miséricorde dont Jésus avait fait preuve envers lui alors que dans un moment de faiblesse il abandonnait le Maître. Que de choses ce douloureux incident dut apprendre au disciple concernant la grâce de la compassion!

Les Scientistes Chrétiens s'efforcent de suivre l'exemple de Pierre après sa conversion. Ils ont appris que le mal est irréel, mais ils savent que les nombreux pas conduisant à la démonstration plénière de ce grand fait peuvent fréquemment sembler laborieux. Aussi, en courant vers le but, se rappellent-ils avec joie les paroles de l'apôtre Jacques, qui écrivait ceci: "Nous appelons heureux, voyez-vous, ceux qui ont tenu bon. Vous avez entendu parler de la constance de Job, et vous avez vu ce que le Seigneur lui a donné à la fin; car il est plein de compassion et de miséricorde."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Flight of Eagles

WE REACHED the hilltop and rested on crisp dry grass, with a sweep of valley before us, ribboned by a road that wound through the village of elm-shaded houses and a white church.

"A group of houses seems to need the symbolic emphasis a church spire gives, doesn't it?" mused one of us, busy with a sketch. "Somehow it unifies them, and they're more interesting pictorially, massed about its height."

Squared-off fields and orchards ranged in rows, a gleam of silver showing a curve of the river; then the green density of forest marching up to where the hills began, delicately, clearly blue, with a mirage-like quality in the afternoon sun. Here were no craggy peaks, only rounded summits and long slopes blending harmoniously into those soft blues, holding something of that peaceful beauty one imagines to rest on the hills of Palestine.

Suddenly a cry—"Look—eagles!" Unbelieving, we scrambled up. "No, hawks—they can't be—"

* * *

BUT THEY WERE. Nearer and nearer they came, two superb eagles, white heads gleaming, great brownish-black pinions sun-touched into bronze, sweeping wide arcs in the air. Only some two hundred feet away, they were magnificently indifferent to our staring presence; and there, against the deep blue back-drop of sky, they gave us an unforgettable display of bird-aeronautics.

For minutes they soared and circled in effortless ease, withdrawing from each other only to swing abruptly and pass again, gliding smoothly flatwise, then plunging suddenly downward in tremendous swoops, so that one imagined the rush of air cloven by those powerful wings. Finally, as at a signal, both swung straight into the west. Still we watched eagerly, following their dark forms, sun rays now and again glancing goldenly from a wing-tip; and not until they merged into the sky did we relax again on the curly grass, looking at each other, half-laughing at our rapt attention, yet knowing it would be long before any of us forgot the spell of that splendor of wings.

D. C.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 10-11 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1937

★★

'Pike Lighting Test in Newton Discontinued

Action of City in Ending Experiment on Cost Basis Criticized

Held Economical

Experts Declare There Is More Light for Each Dollar in System

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Sept. 21—The soft yellow glow of sodium lighting has disappeared from a quarter-mile-section of Worcester Turnpike passing through Newton, after a three-year test. And therein lies a story that brings highway engineers and street lighting experts rushing to the defense of this reputedly economical type of lighting which Newton bluntly declared "costs too much."

From C. A. B. Halvorson, considered the nation's ranking authority on highway illumination, came the rejoinder today that in the face of great economic losses involved in mounting highway accidents at night, sodium lighting in many locations in the country can hardly be considered expensive in view of the fact that this type of lighting "gives more than twice the visibility of ordinary incandescent bulbs."

Mr. Halvorson did not say that sodium lighting on the particular stretch of Worcester Turnpike between the overpass at Route 128 and the overpass at Parker Street in Newton was desirable as an experiment. On the contrary, engineers of the Edison Electric Company, which installed the sodium lights, believed that the Newton experiment was not a fair one for the vapor-burning units.

Not Long Enough

In the first place, engineers stated, the stretch covered by sodium lighting is not long enough to shut out the glare of incandescent lights farther down the highway. Tourists coming in from out-of-state frequently were confused by the short stretch of yellowish glow, thinking it to be a particular danger spot. In the next place, the stretch was not a hazardous one and hence no comparison could be made between the safety of sodium lighting and that of the conventional illumination.

So far as commuters along the Pike are concerned, many have missed the yellow lights, some for the rather weird glow, others for the relief experienced from eye effort and still others for the enjoyment derived from uniformly distributed light which clearly revealed objects in the road 500 feet ahead.

The question of costs was made more confusing due to the fact that the Edison company had installed the lighting units free of charge in the first place. The experimental period was specified for three years when Newton was to decide if the lights were worth keeping. It was found that proper spacing would require a larger unit cost than incandescent illumination, a cost which Newton declined to undertake despite the contention of engineers that more light for each dollar expended would result from sodium lighting.

Based on More Light

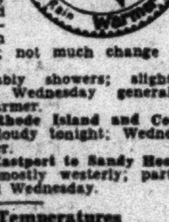
Engineers also hastened to explain that the argument of low costs for sodium lighting was based on the premise of more light for each dollar than incandescent illumination, less glare, greater safety and ultimately a considerable saving in operation costs when and if sodium lighting becomes as generally popular throughout the country as it already is in certain sections of the middlewest today.

In other parts of Massachusetts, sodium installations seem to be confined chiefly to the illumination of bridges. The newly-built General Edwards bridge at Point of Pines, over the Saugus River is equipped with sodium units as is the Broadway overpass at the Revere Beach Parkway in Revere.

Engineers of the General Electric Company reported today that they had just completed work on a new type of lighting unit consisting of a combination of incandescent and mercury vapor lamps. While resembling ordinary street lights, they give an illumination said to approach that of daylight with an efficiency 50 per cent higher than the conventional incandescent light.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair with some cloudiness, and slightly warmer tonight and Wednesday; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday: probably showers in the north portion; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Probably showers; slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday generally fair; somewhat warmer.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight; Wednesday slightly warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate winds, mostly westerly; partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	48	61	Minneapolis	60	78
Bermuda	80	86	New Orleans	74	90
Chicago	52	68	New York	54	64
Denver	58	84	Norfolk	60	72
Helena	52	82	Philadelphia	56	68
Jacksonville	76	82	St. Louis	58	76
Los Angeles	62	68	San Francisco	56	76
Miami	82	88	Washington	50	70

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. Sept. 21.
B—Maximum Sept. 20.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:46 p. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Wednesday, 1 a. m.; height, 10.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:14 p. m.

Flat Rate Drive Revived For Insurance on Cars

In Boston Today

Flat Rate Auto Insurance Sought

Proponents of flat rate compulsory automobile liability insurance were preparing today to gather the 20,000 voter signatures necessary to place their initiative petition for a flat rate system before the 1938 legislature.

Representative Timothy J. Murphy, Dorchester Democrat, heads the organization which yesterday received approval of their petition from Paul A. Dever, Attorney General. The 20,000 signatures must be filed on or before the first week in October.

By attempting the initiative petition method, the flat rate proponents are adopting new strategy in their efforts to level insurance costs in the high-rated districts. For several years bills to establish flat rates have been defeated by insurance company lobbying and legislators from low-rated districts.

If the legislature turns down the initiative petition, the collection of 5000 additional signatures will be necessary to place the issue before the voters at the November, 1938, state election.

The Attorney General's approval of the initiative petition came yesterday while Francis J. DeCelles, state commissioner of insurance, was conducting a public hearing on the proposed 1938 insurance rates under which 110 cities and towns are scheduled to receive increases ranging from 10 cents to $12.35.

11 Mulloney Bills Quashed

Eleven outstanding indictments against Daniel C. Mulloney, former president of the Federal National Bank, of Boston, were quashed today by United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford.

The indictments were returned by a Federal grand jury in 1933 and charged misapplication of the bank's funds. On a 12th charge, Mr. Mulloney was found guilty in October, 1934, by Judge James M. Morton, lost several appeals in higher courts and served eight months of a sentence of a year and a day in prison.

Mr. Ford pointed out that the former bank head had served a term in jail and declared: "There appears no sufficient reason for further prosecution of the within indictments against Mr. Mulloney." He therefore nol prossed them.

Last year, while Mr. Mulloney was still in Plymouth County Prison, Judge George C. Sweeney denied motions brought by Mr. Mulloney seeking either to dismiss or bring to immediate trial the remaining indictments. At that time, the ex-banker accused Mr. Ford of "capricious delay."

Tague Jr. Urged For Congress Seat

By report in the corridors of the Federal Building today, a movement is under way to nominate Peter F. Tague Jr., of Charlestown, son of Postmaster Peter F. Tague, for the Congressional seat vacated by John P. Higgins, named last week Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court. Mr. Tague, who is 29, is now a deputy U. S. marshal.

Election Law Reforms Urged

To correct the "disgraceful, ponderous system of the Massachusetss election laws," Charles H. McGlue, former chairman of the Democratic State Committee, today suggested a four-point program for the consideration of the legislative committee studying re-registration of voters.

Re-registration, he contended, "would only temporarily correct the basic evils of the present system."

The former member of the State Ballot Law Commission told the committee that in a study which he had made of the voting lists in the last campaign in 160 small Republican towns he had discovered 63,000 illegally registered voters.

Mr. McGlue proposed:

(1) A tribunal of one chief justice and two associates as a central body to hear protests against voting.

(2) Legislation compelling communities of under 600 to establish bi-partisan boards of registrars.

(3) Removal of restrictions on assessors in sections having over 5000 population where previously only two voting lists were printed and posted in town halls.

(4) Publication of voting lists by street and number instead of alphabetically.

O'Hara Keeps Track By Obtaining Writ For Temporary Stay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 21—The "off again, on again" controversy over Narragansett race track had one of its "on" days today when the State Supreme Court held up all litigation designed to interfere with operation of the track.

The State Racing Commission on Friday had suspended the license of the track and ordered the removal of Walter E. O'Hara as an official or employee. Today Mr. O'Hara, who is managing director of the establishment, had both orders set aside by the high tribunal when he obtained a writ of certiorari returnable Oct. 4.

Three Georgia Youths Sentenced

Indications that the current disagreement between the governors of Massachusetts and Georgia over extradition of prisoners is spreading to Federal law enforcement circles appeared today when three Georgia youths were sentenced to a year and a day in a Federal reformatory by Judge Hugh D. McLellan for interstate transportation of a stolen automobile.

After passing sentence, Judge McLellan asked why the youths were not transported for jurisdiction from Massachusetts to Georgia as is customary under the policy of co-operation between Federal law enforcement agencies. Chief Federal Probation Officer Richard B. McSweeney replied that he had received a letter from U. S. Probation Officer Edward B. Everett of Georgia saying that the U. S. Attorney there refused to take the boys.

Although admitting that such a refusal was virtually unheard of, local Federal officials would not comment on the situation. It was recalled, however, that Gov. E. D. Rivers on September 2 paroled Flemming Willis, Atlanta Negro serving a chain-gang sentence, on condition that he go to Massachusetts. Gov. Charles F. Hurley had previously refused to extradite a Georgia chain-gang fugitive caught in this state.

The boys prosecuted this morning are George N. Raptis, 16, of Atlanta, Ga.; James Lee Jackson, 17, of Gainesville, Ga., and Frederick W. Thacker, 18, also of Gainesville. They pleaded guilty today to having stolen a car in Atlanta and of having driven it from Gainesville, Ga., to Boston.

Deadline Today For Filing Papers

Eight candidates were officially in the field for city offices, and two more were expected as the 5 o'clock deadline for filing nomination papers drew near this afternoon. Candidates have been busy during recent weeks securing the necessary signatures to enter November elections for mayor, school committee members and city councillors.

Mayoralty candidates who have already presented to the election commission papers bearing the necessary 300 signatures include Malcolm E. Nichols, James M. Curley, William P. Foley, John F. Fitzgerald, Alfred Santosuosso, Alonzo B. Cook and Carlton C. Brett. Other candidates who have secured papers but who have not filed them are Francis X. Coyne and Charles L. Manser.

There are nine candidates seeking the two four-year school committee posts left vacant by Frederick P. Sullivan and Joseph V. Lyons, both of whom are running for re-election, and three who seek the two-year membership held by the late Dr. Charles E. Mackey.

Nomination papers for the 22 city council posts have been taken out by 213 persons.

Nantucket Docks At Charlestown

The Massachusetts Nautical School training ship, Nantucket, docked at the Charlestown Navy Yard at 12:20 this afternoon, bringing 116 Bay State cadets home after a summer cruise covering 10,245 miles. During their travels, the boys visited 15 foreign ports, mostly European. A square-rigged ship with an auxiliary motor, the Nantucket travelled 2200 miles under sail.

On Sept. 28, the 27 boys who have studied navigation and engineering, will be graduated. They will then be eligible for "exams" which, if passed, will make them third officers in the American merchant marine service. On Sept. 25, 125 aspiring seamen will take tests through which 30 of them will be selected for the two-year training course.

Walsh Is Urged As Labor Board Leader in N. E.

Former Harvard Economics Instructor Backed by A. F. of L. Bodies

Favored by Watt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 — Appointment of Dr. J. Raymond Walsh, former instructor of economics at Harvard University, as New England regional director of the National Labor Relations Board is being urged here by some New England labor leaders.

His name is among several that have been put forward as a possible successor to Dr. A. Howard Myers, present regional director, whose removal is being asked by several labor leaders, especially among unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Dr. Walsh, who recently resigned from Harvard after having been given a two-year dismissal notice by Dr. James B. Conant, university president, was one of several recommended by Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, in a visit to labor board officials here late last week.

It is understood that he also has considerable support among New England leaders of the Committee for Industrial Organization and thus might be able to fill the difficult role of impartial director in labor disputes involving both union factions.

The delicate task of steering the Government agency on a course somewhere between the two rival factions without antagonizing either has been the cause of recent union objections to Dr. Myers. The A. F. of L. claimed that he showed partiality to the C. I. O. during a dispute between the two unions in a shoe strike at Freeport, Maine.

Mr. Watt also is understood to have submitted the names of Col. John J. McDonough, Massachusetts WPA director, and Kenneth I. Taylor, former legislative agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, as possible regional directors of the labor board. Mr. Taylor, however, has been named to a $6000 post under the new Massachusetts "baby Wagner" Act.

The maneuvering about the post of regional director is matched here on a larger scale by behind-the-scenes efforts to influence the choice of an Assistant Secretary of Labor to succeed Edward F. McGrady, former Boston union leader, who has resigned to become labor relations director of the Radio Corporation of America.

Mr. Watt is one of the chief candidates for this important Federal post, his friends citing his acceptability to many leaders in both factions of the labor movement as a special qualification for the job.

He is understood to have discussed this possibility here recently with William Green, president of the A. F. of L. He also conferred briefly in Boston recently with Sidney Hillman, vice-chairman of the C. I. O.

Opposition to Mr. Watt has arisen, however, from Matthew Woll, conservative vice-president of the A. F of L., since Mr. Watt was given preference over Mr. Woll and named as the United States labor representative on the governing body of the International Labor Organization at Geneva.

As a result, Mr. Watt will not be able to attend the quarterly meeting of the governing body in Prague, Czechoslovakia, on Oct. 4, but will have to attend to Mr. Woll at the A. F. of L. convention opening in Denver the same day.

It is also stated in labor circles here that friends of Mr. Watt are advocating him for the post of legislative agent of the A. F. of L.—held formerly by Mr. McGrady—in case he is not named Assistant Secretary of Labor. Here, again, Mr. Woll, who is leader of the most strongly anti-C. I. O. groups within the A. F. of L., is opposing Mr. Watt, who favors harmony between the factions.

Shoe Laborer Highest Paid N. H. Worker

Study Under Unemployment Act Shows Workers Need Relief Soon

Short Wait Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 21—A study of wages paid in New Hampshire industries in 1936, as conducted by the state Unemployment Compensation division on the basis of figures compiled by it, shows that shoe workers, as a group, were the highest paid, receiving an average of $861 per worker for the year.

In the retail business the average wage was found to be $781, while textile workers averaged $718. This and other information assembled by the division leads to its conclusion that the average worker covered by the New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation Act is not in a position to wait long before needing assistance when he is forced out of work.

Previously the division gathered facts to show that 65 per cent of the laborers in the state received less than $1000 a year. It was found that workers employed from 37 to 48 weeks a year received an average yearly wage of $590.

To what use the division will place this information has not been announced. It may lead to changes in the act so as to permit a shorter waiting period before benefits start.

Seven Seas Wins Home-Bound Leg Of Bermuda Race

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 21 (AP)—The square-rigger Seven Seas crossed the finish line at Brenton Reef lightship at 8:45, eastern standard time, yesterday, far ahead in a return race from Bermuda with the Joseph Conrad, another square-rigger. The latter was not in sight.

The sailing vessels left Bermuda last Monday in charge of their professional crews.

They had raced to Bermuda leaving here Aug. 26, and arrived about one minute apart on corrected time after a "drifting race." After an argument over a time allowance the Joseph Conrad was declared the winner.

The Seven Seas, owned by William S. Gubelman of Convent Station, N. J., was captained by Hans Milton and the Joseph Conrad is owned by Huntington Hartford of Newport and New York, and captained by Alexis Troonin.

Search for Lost Endeavour Ends

The United States Coast Guard today discontinued its search for the Endeavour I, after four Coast Guard vessels had covered an area of several thousand square miles on the 450-mile route between Boston and Sable Island. Officials believe that the Endeavour, which broke her line from the British yacht, Viva, when being towed back to England last week, has either continued under sail or has sunk. The Endeavour carries a crew of 20 men under Capt. Ned Heard.

Facts on N. H. Industries

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 21 (AP)—The planning division of the State Planning and Development Commission today announced work has started on assembling essential facts concerning industrial conditions in New Hampshire. These will include, it was said, pertinent data on the principal manufacturing communities to indicate background for existing and new industries. One purpose of the study, the commission announced, will be to aid in negotiating with industrial organizations interested in locating in New Hampshire.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert— Gilbert Miller's production of "Victoria Regina," by Laurence Housman. Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth— "You Can't Take It With You," Pulitzer prize play by Moss Hart and Geo S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinées Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Colonial— "To Quito and Back," starring Sylvia Sidney and Leslie Banks. Ben Hecht's play presented by the Theater Guild, Inc. 8:30. Matinées Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

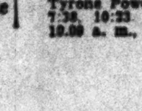
Movies

Exeter— "The Big Shot," featuring Guy Kibbee and Cora Witherspoon. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Saratoga," starring Clark Gable and Jean Harlow. 3:05, 6:05, 9.

Hub— "The Shadow Strikes," with Rod La Rocque and Lynn Anders. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45. Also "Something to Sing About," starring James Cagney. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7, 9:50. Tomorrow: Preview of "Here's Flash Casey," featuring Eric Linden and Boots Mallory.

Fenway and Paramount— "Souls at Sea," with Gary Cooper, George Raft and Frances Dee. Fenway: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Mr. Dodd Takes the Air," with Kenny Baker, Fenway: 2:20, 5:30, 8:45. Paramount: 10:38 a. m., 1:48, 4:58, 8:08.

Uptown—



"Knight Without Armor," starring Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Super-Sleuth," with Jack Oakie and Ann Sothern. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Keith Memorial— "Thin Ice," starring Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power. 11:23 a. m., 2:07, 4:52, 7:38, 10:23. Also "Annapolis Salute," 10:09 a. m., 12:54, 3:39, 6:24, 9:10.

Radio Programs Page 10

Modern— Kay Francis and Ian Hunter in "Confession." 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Wild and Woolly," with Jane Withers. 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Boston— "40 Naughty Girls," featuring James Gleason and Zasu Pitts. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:25. Stage: Ozzie Nelson and his musical swingsters, Harriet Hilliard and others.

Tremont— "Rainbow on the River," starring Bobby Breen and May Robson. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15. Also "To Marry With Love," starring Myrna Loy and Warner Baxter. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:40, 10. Tomorrow: "Sing, Baby Sing," with the Ritz Brothers and Alice Faye. Also "Give Me Your Heart," starring Kay Francis.

University— "Knight Without Armor," with Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat. 2:50, 6:05, 9:30. Also "Big Business," with Jed Prouty, and Spring Byington. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. Tomorrow: Eleanor Powell and James Stewart in "Born to Dance." Also "East Meets West," starring George Arliss.

Fine Arts— "Spanish Earth," 1:40, 3:20, 5:05, 6:50, 8:30, 10:05. Also "News of the Day," 1, 2:40, 4:10, 6, 7:40, 9:15.

South Station Theater— "Hong Kong Travelogue," "Our Gang," "Jean Sargent," "March of Time," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

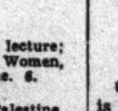
Coolidge Corner— "Girl Overboard," with Gloria Stuart. 2, 5:05, 8:15. "Knight Without Armor," featuring Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat. 3:20, 6:30, 9:45. Also "March of Time." 3, 6:10, 9:20.

Metropolitan— "That Certain Woman," starring Bette Davis and Henry Fonda. 10:40 a. m. 1:35, 4:30, 7:21, 10:22. Stage: "Cameo Capers," starring Mary Small.

State and Orpheum— "Lost Horizon," starring Ronald Colman. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 4:45, 7:25, 9:55. Also Pete Smith's "Golf Mistakes."

Music

WPA Concerts— Commonwealth Symphonic Band under the direction of Alfonso D'Avino. Brookline Shell, Dean Road, Brookline. 8.



County Concert Orchestra, Theodore L. Bailey conducting. Moose Hall, 3 Bennington Street, East Boston. 8.

Other Events

Adult Recreation Project— "Education for Democracy," lecture; State Trio. Home for Aged Women, 201 South Huntington Avenue. 8.

International Institute— Khalil Totah of Ramallah, Palestine, will speak on the present situation in Palestine. 190 Beacon Street. 8. Admission 25 cents.

Tomorrow

WPA Concert— Commonwealth Symphonic Band under the direction of Alfonso D'Avino, Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common. 12.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts— Guidance and lecture on Gauguin by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

Rotary Club— "The Present Status of American Society," talk by Prof. Felix E. Held. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

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By a Staff Photographer

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Col. George A. Burrell
Manager, Eastern States Gas Company. He Discovered Texas Helium Reserves

Cost of Retailing Called Reasonable By Trade Official

Cost of distribution—that hard-to-explain difference between production expense and what consumers pay at retail—was championed today at the Boston Distribution Conference by Dr. Nathanael H. Engle, assistant director of the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington.

Public resentment at retail prices has often been expressed when producers have disclosed what they receive for their goods. "Middle men" have been accused of being responsible. Yet, the process of marketing is recognized as an essential part of the picture and must be paid for.

Mr. Engle qualifies his defense of distribution costs by agreeing that they are too high only insofar as all costs are too high. "Cost is a barrier to consumption," he said, "and since consumption is the objective of economic endeavor, costs and prices should be kept as low as possible lest our efforts to build higher standards of living be thwarted.

"Because all costs are too high is no justification for singling out distribution costs for particular castigation," he declared.

Detailed analysis of cost items and considerable research on the part of Mr. Engle, convince him that:

1. Total distribution costs do not appear to be too high in view of the magnitude of the distribution load. When compared with total costs of production, there is little evidence to support the popular wail that they are excessive.

2. Cost of distributing individual commodities varies widely with some indication that durable consumers' goods are slightly more expensive to market on the average than are convenience items.

"Cost of distributing America's manufactured goods for the year 1935 reached the imposing total of between $15,000,000,000 and $15,500,000,000, according to my estimates," he said. For comparison he selected the value added by the manufacturing process, as a gauge of production costs. "In 1935 it cost in excess of $19,000,000,000 to produce the total volume of manufactured products. It appears that some 40 per cent of the total value of manufacturing products in 1935 was expended in production as compared with about 33 1-3 per cent for distribution of the same commodities," he stated, specifying that he had made allowances for duplication of figures.

"Measured in terms of national income, distribution costs amounted to some 28 per cent of the total income paid out in 1935, while production costs approximated one-third of the total," Mr. Engle said.

New Constitution Stamps in Boston

Receipt in Boston of 500,000 special Constitution anniversary stamps was announced today by Postmaster Peter F. Tague. They will go on sale immediately in all Boston post offices as well as the larger substations and branches.

The new issue is of the three-cent denomination. Printed in purple, it bears an engraving of the painting by J. B. Stearns of the signing of the Constitution.

Comforts of City For Rural Homes Found Extending

City frontiers are rapidly being pushed back to give to 16,000,000 American homes the same comforts and improvements enjoyed by those in cities.

This phase of distribution was the theme of George A. Burrell, vice-president of the Atlantic States Gas Company, Inc., and holder of the Distinguished Service Medal that was awarded him by Congress, in addressing the Conference on Distribution today. His topic—"Citywide Distribution on a Nation-wide Scale."

The romance of bringing gas to the farms at city prices but without mains or pipe system, was outlined by Mr. Burrell in the closing session of the conference. Perhaps a leaf was taken from the book of the gasoline industry and its handling of gasoline at filling stations. But in any event, the new plan involves burying a tank in the yard of the country consumer, filling it from trucks with liquid gas that formerly came in small tanks, and giving him from six to nine months supply at a time.

Country people are demanding that they be given all the civilized comforts enjoyed by city dwellers, Mr. Burrell said. "The march of civilization is demanding hot water for the bathtubs that are being installed in rural homes by the thousands each year.

"The farmer and his wife have their telephone, their radio, and their automobile. The man of the family sold a span of mules because he bought a tractor. But the country housewife—and this means a market of nearly 16,000,000—could not have gas for cooking, water heating and for refrigeration. She could not have gas at a rate she could pay simply because public utilities with a capital investment of more than $200 a customer, cannot afford to run gas mains into every hamlet and out to every farm in the land.

"That, indeed, is a problem of distribution. We think we have begun to solve it through the use of liquefied gas, a non-poisonous fuel delivered to customers in liquid form but which gassifies as it passes from container to a stove, water heater, refrigerator, space heater or even to a gas light system.

"Liquefied gas is not new. For years it has been marketed by several companies in small metal cylinders—'bottled gas.' But cost and smallness of container made adequate replenishment a problem of distribution.

"We worked out a plan whereby we bury in the customer's yard a tank which will hold enough fuel to last an average family from six to nine months. We install a meter which is read each month and a customer pays at the end of each month for gas used that month.

"When that reserve is largely deleted we send a truck around and fill the tank to capacity and keep this supply as constant and unfailing as is a pipe gas system in the city. We are offering to the farm and town, for the first time, city gas service at city gas prices."

Boston Imports Near Peak

Port of Boston Business

Commerce of the Port of Boston is winging its way to new peaks, Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs at Boston, declared today. Imports which flowed into Boston from all parts of the world, setting records last year, are coming in even greater volume just now, Mr. Maynard said, exceeding the figures of a year ago.

For several successive weeks the value of imports for consumption has been well ahead of the value for the corresponding week last year, and this past week the value was nearly $500,000 ahead of a year ago, so large is the flow of raw materials to New England mills and factories, he said.

Wool imports are well ahead of last year, with more than 9,000,000 pounds received since the start of the fiscal year, July 1.

The picture, statistically:

Port of Boston	Wk. Ending Sept. 18	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$3,141,065	$2,704,985
Imports for warehouse	308,117	312,913
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumpt'n	582,218	485,458
Duties collected	437,753	606,869
wool imports (pounds)	231,116	338,886
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Sept. 18	**Year Ago**
Wool imports (pounds)	9,133,536	6,834,312
Duties collected on all goods	$6,329,383	$6,686,870

Compton Looks To Engineering In Distribution

Technical Schools Train Large Proportion of Business Heads

Ratio 30 to 1

Laboratory Discoveries Held Guides to Wider Use of Resources

Further application of technical and engineering knowledge to improving distribution of material goods was urged today by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in an address before the ninth annual Boston Conference on Distribution at Hotel Statler.

This conference, held under the auspices of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and some 63 co-operating organizations, is designed to bring out ways of letting mankind use and enjoy many of the material necessities, comforts and luxuries which his machines can now produce but which either does not know enough about to want or lacks sufficient funds to buy.

Dr. Compton pointed out the important part trained men have played in bringing production so far ahead of distribution.

Engineers Lead

"A college trained man is 18 times as likely to be president of an industrial company as is a non-college man," Dr. Compton said. "He is 12.5 times as likely to be treasurer, twice as likely to be in charge of production, 18 times as likely to be an engineer and 12 times as likely to be a sales official. Taking all these officers together the college man is seven times more likely than the non-college man to be one of them.

"If, now, we examine the influence of the type of college in which the education was secured, we find the following results which, at first glance, are decidedly startling.

"In one group we consider those who were educated at an engineering or technical college, and in the other group those who attended any other type of college such as liberal arts, law, business, etc. Here we find that an engineering college man is 12 times more likely to be found in the presidential position than if he had attended a non-engineering college. He is five times as likely to be treasurer, 30 times as likely to be in production, 174 times as likely to be in engineering and 24 times as likely to be in sales.

Thirty to One

"Grouping all offices together, an engineering college graduate is 30 times as likely to find himself an officer in American industry as is a graduate of a non-engineering college.

"The very large factor in favor of the engineering college is, on second thought, not so startling after all, when we remember that industry is largely based on engineering and tends to attract engineering school graduates."

Dr. Compton then briefly reviewed the impetus given industrial production by the discoveries of the college laboratories, and said these by-products of education were in themselves sufficient reason for support of colleges.

Business of Schools

He compared educational institutions to a business concern. "Our raw materials," he said, "are the entering students. Every educational institution maintains an admissions staff to maintain a quality control of this raw material which is suited to its particular ideals and standards. Just as oil or mining companies send out prospectors, so most educational institutions have some recruiting system, usually based on alumni co-operation.

"Our manufacturing process is carried on in our class rooms and laboratories by our instructing staff.

"Our distributing or selling operations are performed by an alumni placement bureau. It co-operates with the recruiting officers of business and industrial organizations who shop around among the various educational institutions to secure for their companies the available graduates best suited to their particular needs.

"Just as in industry, our educational institutions can only operate on a stable basis as their input of raw materials, their processing operations and the disposal of their product are all geared together so that the flow sheet shows no bottle-necks—no failure in the supply of raw materials, and no undue accumulation of goods on the shelf through overproduction, weakness of sales force or obsolescence of the product."

Plea for Support

In a plea for continued support of New England's educational institutions, Dr. Compton said:

"I would point out that the colleges and universities are themselves in the class of business enterprises of direct financial importance in the community. Their buildings and equipment in New England are valued at about $170,000,000, nearly all of which has gone into materials and wages in the building and machinery trades."

Boston's Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Bloomfield are to be congratulated on the success of the Distribution Conference: Editorial Page.

Dartmouth Opens Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 21—Thayer Hall, Dartmouth's new dining hall for upperclassmen, has been opened, although final work of construction will not be completed for several weeks.

Knitting and Weaving Thrive In Little White Mountain Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITEFIELD, N. H., Sept. 21—This White Mountain town has two very unique industries, one providing work for a number of women in their own homes and the other a revival of an old business.

The women working in their homes produce knit ski mittens and socks as well as other knit goods. Mrs. Frank Dodge, whose husband operates the Mountain View House, has been one of the chief sponsors of the project. She found that there was a good market for hand knit products of these types so she sought the source of the proper yarns, worked out patterns, and assisted the townswomen in developing a market and in working out an attractive means of packaging the goods.

The other interesting industry involves a clothing shop where the clothes are hand woven on an old-fashioned loom. Mrs. Jean Neville started the business back in 1915 by selling hand-woven blankets that she imported from Murray Bay in Canada. She also handled hand-woven Canadian yard cloth.

With the passing of Mrs. Neville her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Wilson, took over the business and started weaving themselves from native wools. They now have three four-harness looms that handle both linen and wool yarns. The Wilson's have a loom that dates back more than 150 years.

The cloth woven by the Wilsons is used to make suits, skirts, capes, coats, hats, bags, men's ties, linen towels, scarves and table spreads.

Hand weaving is a slow business, about five yards being good production for an eight-hour day. The Wilson's work out their own patterns and make very little of each so that what they produce is distinctive.

They have found that their products have a definite appeal among the people who vacation in this section. In the first place the cloth is hand woven and then they have an opportunity to see the actual weaving. The original patterns worked out in the shop also have much appeal.

The Wilson's make their unique industry a year round affair by going South winter where they continue to work at their looms. These craftsmen are not selfish about their trade but have furnished instruction and guidance to others interested in operating hand looms.

N. H. Turkey Lag Forces Prices Up

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 21 (AP)—Turkey production in New Hampshire is running nearly 15 per cent behind the record production of last year, according to A. L. Maxie, of East Kingston, secretary of the New Hampshire Turkey Growers' Association.

Mr. Maxie said that production throughout the country is also lower as a result of heavy production a year ago. Consumption, he said, has not kept pace with production and cold storage birds are still being widely used. Prices for birds raised this year are from six to seven cents a pound higher than last year as dealers prepare to get turkeys ready for market at an early date.

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Guild Opens Season With New Play

The Arts in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Helen Hayes, Star, and Gilbert Miller, Producer, of "Victoria Regina," Now at the Shubert Theater

Romance and revolution are the main ingredients of Ben Hecht's new play, "To Quito and Back," with which the Theater Guild opened its new season last night at the Colonial Theater. At present these ingredients are not well mixed, but Mr. Hecht had a good idea and it is possible that with rewriting and much pruning a good play may emerge.

If he begins by cutting out the profanity he will reduce his running time by about one half. This is by all odds the most blasphemous drama to reach the boards since a time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

If Mr. Hecht could make it clearer where he wants to place his emphasis, that would help, too. As the play ran last night, we could not determine whether he was concerned more with the problem of a smart novelist's "soul," or with the wrongs of the proletariat. This diffuseness needs to be corrected first of all.

As it seemed to us, and apparently to the rest of the audience, there was too much of the novelist's love life and too little of the revolutionary leader, Zamiano. Sylvia Sidney and Leslie Banks are featured as the lovers, and Joseph Buloff, who plays Zamiano, is listed as just one of the cast. But Zamiano and Mr. Buloff ran away with the show. Mr. Hecht would be well advised to revise his play with a view to starring Mr. Buloff.

For the actor and the part overshadow everything else in the piece. Both the novelist and the girl for whom he has temporarily deserted his wife are conventional characters, and the struggles over the novelist's "soul," seem disproportionate to their object. Many of the lines and much of the business might have come directly out of a problem play of the nineties. The chief impression left of the novelist is of his excessive unimportance.

Zamiano, on the other hand, is an original character, drawn perhaps from life and made to live on the stage by the imagination of the author and the realization of the actor. This crude peasant, with his devotion to his people, his complete lack of scruple and his utter realism of attitude, persuades us at once that he is the typical South American revolutionary leader.

So far as the characters of the novelist and the revolutionist are concerned, the climax, in which the one persuades the other that they must sacrifice themselves in order that the revolution may go on after them, is believable; but the scene itself needs strengthening. We see that this weak and futile writer might make such a gesture and that Zamiano might embrace the idea, but in the present state of the script and the performance this outcome does not quite win our unquestioning credence.

Mr. Banks strove manfully with an unsympathetic and unrewarding character. Miss Sidney was very attractive, but she had not readjusted her vocal delivery to the requirements of the stage; she ran her words together and one missed many of her lines altogether. The other members of the cast were passable, largely because Mr. Buloff's performance was so much the center of interest.

L. A. S.

"Victoria Regina"

For the five hundred and twenty-third time, last evening, Helen Hayes spanned a 60-year reign in two and a half hours, as "Victoria Regina" opened a four weeks engagement at the Shubert Theater. In selecting 10 from Laurence Housman's original 30 scenes for presentation, Gilbert Miller seems to have chosen just the correct fragments for the dramatic portrait of a diminutive queen whose stature was measured only by the shadow she cast in the light of a declining sun. It is a play of subtle understatement, of a gentle wit, a play as intimate as a Flemish genre painting and as symbolically British as a Tower guard.

To discuss Miss Hayes's portrayal is merely to find new words for the high praise which has already been bestowed upon her. The delicate humor and tenderness of the proposal scene; the sheer joy and naïve delight of the young bride at watching her husband shave; the courage displayed in the incident of attempted assassination; the intense poignancy of the Lady Jane incident; the sudden tragedy of Albert's passing, and the closing scenes in which her career is acclaimed with the Diamond Jubilee celebration—all, in Miss Hayes's performance, illuminate and explain to us as never before the smallness and greatness of the queen whose character is so often judged by the historic rebuke, "We are not amused." In walk and gesture, in facial expression and varying temperature of voice, Miss Hayes brings to life the complete portrait of a queen.

"Victoria Regina" is a domestic record rather than a historical document, yet because public duty and family affairs go hand in hand in a royal household, Mr. Housman has peppered it with references to and some incidents from affairs of state. We meet Lord Conyngham, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Melbourne, General Gray and Disraeli as well as a large group of the Queen's children and grandchildren. We live through the assassination attempt and see war with the United States averted. Palmerston is only mentioned and the Queen's difficulties with her ministers are brought in to intensify the tragedy of Albert's death and Victoria's helplessness without him.

Werner Bateman, who replaces Vincent Price as Albert, is an admirable Prince Consort, and otherwise the support is of a high standard.

J. D. B.

Boston Stage Notes

The Hart-Kaufman "You Can't Take It With You" is still at the Plymouth, and seems likely to remain for some time.

The renovated Copley-Theater will be reopened Oct. 4 with "Room Service," the George Abbott farce which is still running on Broadway.

George M. Cohan will begin an engagement in the new Kaufman-Hart musical, "I'd Rather Be Right," Oct. 11 at the Colonial.

Three openings are scheduled for Oct. 18: Maurice Evans in "Richard II," at the Opera House; the new Shubert musical, "Between the Devil," with Jack Buchanan, Evelyn Laye and Adele Dixon, at the Colonial, and "Stage Door," with Joan Bennett, at the Shubert.

Theater and date for the new Ed Wynn show, "Hooray for What!" are still unannounced.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Sept. 22

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Sept. 22

8:30 a. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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THREE DIAMONDS FANCY CRABMEAT

Truck Strikers At Hartford Lay Delay to C. M. A.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 21 (AP)—The striking truck drivers' union charged the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association today with "blocking" settlement of the two-weeks-old dispute.

Anthony Tommil, a union official, said the organization had manufactured signs, charging the association with interfering in closed shop negotiations, for display on the sides of a fleet of trucks. The signs bore this inscription:

"Connecticut Manufacturers' Association blocking our closed shop negotiations; won't let truck owners deal with us truck drivers."

The Manufacturers' Association entered the strike for the first time last Saturday at a mass meeting called by Mayor Thomas Spellacy in an attempt to settle the trouble.

Union officials said the operators were willing to arbitrate the closed shop issue on Friday last, but that the following day they declined to take any part in such negotiations.

Owing to a holiday in New York because of the American Legion convention, the truck strike was in the doldrums today. The union, however, pointed with pride to its record of 30 small operators having signed agreements, each of which contained a closed shop clause. The concerns, union officials said, employed about 40 men.

New Hampshire Names Rouillard Insurance Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 21—Arthur J. Rouillard of Claremont, N. H., has been named State Insurance Commissioner by Gov. Francis P. Murphy and his Council. Mr. Rouillard will take over the post left vacant by the passing of John E. Sullivan several weeks ago.

Jay H. Corliss, director of the division of welfare of the State Board of Welfare and Relief, has presented his resignation to take effect Nov. 1.

No action has been taken by Governor Murphy to name a successor to Dudley W. Orr, who has resigned as Assistant Attorney General as of Oct. 1 to take over his new duties on the State Tax Commission.

Authority has been granted by the Governor and Council for the state Planning and Development Commission to join forces with the National Park Service in conducting a survey of the recreation needs of the population centers of New Hampshire.

Approval has also been given for the construction of the dam and reservoir which would be used for flood control and water conservation at the headwaters of the Connecticut River. This project will be built by the State Water Resources Board with funds to be raised by bonds of the board.

Town Meeting Is Attacked As Allowing 'Clique' Rule

Declaring that the town meeting form of government provides gaping loopholes for control of town affairs by organized "cliques," the Research Committee of the Belmont Taxpayers Association has raised the question, "Shall Belmont keep or scrap representative government as it is now constituted in the town?"

The question was referred to the Taxpayers Association not because the committee charged or had reasons to believe that the controlling minority at town meetings "is selfish or is operating political machinery for its own advantage," but because it was not considered difficult under the existing setup for a small group to use the town as a stamping ground for "its own selfish interests."

To staid old New Englanders, steeped in the tradition that surrounds the regular assemblage of citizens in town halls for election purposes, the report of the Belmont committee will probably shock their historical sensibilities. Not that they have forgotten the heated discussions that swept New England more than 100 years ago concerning the adaptability of town meeting government to the needs of communities. But what the Belmont Committee has done is to stir the embers of a fire that most New Englanders believed had faded even beyond the smoldering stage.

The committee boldly attacked the town meeting system, declaring that "it is not difficult to imagine a group or clique securing control of the political machinery of the town under the present set-up and operating it for their own advantage against the best interests of taxpayers."

Taxpayers were asked to consider the fact that there was nothing in the town meeting form of government, nor in the town by-laws, to prevent any town employee from serving as a town meeting member. Town meetings are flooded, the committee said, with town officials serving as town meeting members.

Estimating that there were 25 town officials and employees so serving, in addition to the town meeting members at large, "then we have approximately 40 town meeting members who are also executive or administrative officials," the Belmont report stated. "This is 40 per cent of the quorum required to do business and almost 15 per cent of the entire town meeting membership of 269."

But not all the town meeting members attend the meetings. Usually, Belmont meetings bring only about 150 members. In which case, the 15 per cent minority, if organized, becomes a 24 per cent clique, according to the report, having little difficulty in managing the meetings. At meetings held on stormy days, when only 100 members attend, the "bloc" becomes a controlling 40 per cent.

The questions raised by the research experts as a result of their investigations are as follows:

1. The provision defining a quorum of the meeting of less than a majority.

2. The provision naming 15 executives of the town to serve as town meeting legislators.

3. The provision permitting elected officials and town employees to serve as town meeting members.

4. The custom of allowing more than one member of a family to serve as town meeting members.

Question No. 3 was considered of vital importance by the committee, since it declared the presence of town officials as members of town meetings with equal voting rights with a limited number of representative legislators, was "an innovation in the American system of government."

The committee pointed out that the Federal Constitution barred federal office holders from becoming members of the House or Senate.

In the definition of a quorum, the committee felt that the Belmont system was less democratic and hence less sound than the American practice in parliamentary government which requires that a quorum shall be a majority of the assembly. To permit less than a majority to be a quorum, as in the Belmont system, is to invite control by a minority, the committee explained.

Release of Long Put Under Hurley Probe

Gov. Charles F. Hurley proposes to get to the bottom of the release from custody of Howard Long, alleged slayer of 10-year-old Neville Jensen of Laconia, N. H.

John V. Mahoney, chief secretary to the Governor, said today that every person in Massachusetts who had anything to do with Long's release from Bridgewater State Hospital will be "privately interviewed" by Governor Hurley. He added that the list would include Albert Bradley Carter, State Commissioner of Probation.

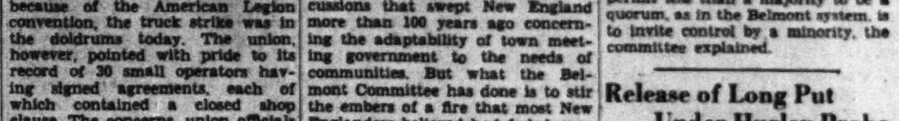
The Governor has said that he would ask a full report from Judge Arthur P. Stone of the East Cambridge District Court, executor of the estate of Long's mother. Judge Stone's report that "Long was all right," was given to Judge William G. Rowe of the Brockton District Court when Long's petition for release from Bridgewater was under cohsideration.

Long was sent to Bridgewater after appearance in court on charges that he threatened and assaulted a young Belmont boy.

Somerville Y. M. C. A. Drive

The Somerville Y. M. C. A., marking its 70th year of service and culmination of its 10-year rehabilitation program, will launch a campaign to raise $128,000 on September 24. The funds secured will be used to construct 21 dormitory rooms on the fourth floor of the building, to cancel all notes and other obligations and to provide an operating budget to May 1, 1939.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Popular vocalist	Lucille and Lanny	Violin recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Natural science talk	Ross Graham, songs	Network interview	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	'The Singing Lady"	Don Winslow: sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Dramatic sketch	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	New; Little Show: so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical Appetizers	loists; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Music; sports	News; feature	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dramatic sketch	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or	"Easy Aces": sketch	Amos 'n' Andy: sketch	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 Popular variety	Joan Brooks, songs	Vocal Varieties	Joe Smith's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Lum and Abner"	News; orchestra	Serenade; popular	"Songs of Old"
7:45 "Second Husband"	Soloists; orchestra	News; orchestra	Studio talk	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Blue Velvet music	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Jazz Nocturne; narra-	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Blue Velvet music	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups	tor; soloist; orchestra	"Rovings Reporter"
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Symphony in Rhythm";	Scholarship Audition
8:45 Raye; orchestra	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harold Stokes's Orch.	Scholarship Audition
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Ben Bernie's Orchestra;	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy, soloist, or	guest soloists	terviews	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	"Uncle Sam's Treas-	Hollywood Mardi Gras:	"Let's Visit", informal	Variety Hour
9:45 Swing School	ury Agents," relays	Phil Baker; Charles	home interviews	Variety Hour
10:00 Your Unseen Friend	of crime-combatting	Butterworth; Lanny	"Symphonic Strings"	Jack Eigen
10:15 Your Unseen Friend	activities	Ross; soloists; orch.	"Symphonic Strings"	Violin recital
10:30 Legion parade	Harpsichord ensemble	"Hollywood Gossip"	"The Hobby Lobby"	D. Marshall's Orchestra
10:45 "Four Stars"	Harpsichord ensemble	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"The Hobby Lobby"	Al Pierrotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Ray Keating's Orchestra	V. Rizzo's Orchestra
11:15 J. Freeman's Orch	Sport comment	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Legion parade	Dance music
11:30 G. Olsen's Orch	"Slumber Hour"	Network music	Legion parade	M. Kellem's Orchestra
11:45 G. Olsen's Orch	Carlos Molinas's Orch.	Network music	Legion parade	M. Kellem's Orchestra

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special; organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	Special program	Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade; popular	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:45 Interlude; fashions	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:00 "As You Like It"	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:15 R. Maxwell, songs	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Morning Melodies
9:30 Jack Berch; Boys	"As You Like It"; news	"Variations"; music	Morning Carnival	Piano lessons; talks
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Sketch and music	"Variations"; music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	Melody Sweethearts	Daily Inspirations
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft: organists	Song recital
10:30 American Legion	Pepper Young's Family	"Just Plain Bill"	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Auxiliary program	Vocalist; organist	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills": sketch	David Harum: sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Variety Verses"
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"The Road of Life"	Backstage Wife: sketch	Recorded music	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"How to Be Charming"	Raoul Nadeau: orch.	"Organ Melodies"
11:45 Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Helin, Peggy": sketch	Information Service	New England news
12:00 Cherie; Three Notes	News; Noonday Show:	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	The Goldbergs; sketch	Piano recital	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	Cadets: quartet	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Our Gal Sunday	Fran Allison, songs	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	"Harvey and Dell"	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	"Neighbor Nell"	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills Hour	Organ recital	Kiwanis Club talk
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Hour: talks; orchestra	Marjorie Mills Hour	Recorded music	Kiwanis Club talk
2:00 Woman com'tator	National Farm & Home	Command Performance	Voice of Experience	"Cabbages and Kings"
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Hour: talks; orchestra	Command Performance	Sport reports	"Street Forum"
2:30 WEEI News	Home Forum: talk	Women's clubs talk	Sport reports	Federal Theater pro-
2:45 Between Bookends	Home Forum: talk	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	gram from network
3:00 Manhattan Matinee	Southernaires: vocal	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Organ concert
3:15 Manhattan Matinee	Continental Varieties	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Concert Hall	Continental Varieties	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sport reports
3:45 'Song Shop': organ	NBC piano duo	"The O'Neills": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; musicale	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sport reports
4:15 "Dance Music"	Club Matinee: variety	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 Vocal recital	Club Matinee: variety	Mary Marlin: sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sport reports
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 Organ recital	Animal News Club	Talk: music	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:15 Eton Boys: quartet	"Dot and Pat"	While the City Sleeps	Sports: recordings	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Don Winslow: sketch	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Piano recital	Sports; recordings	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Little Show: so-	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner Time Revue	loist; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Talk: Mayor Mansfield	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport talk	News; golf summary	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dramatic sketch	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Smith's Orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	Studio speaker	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Symphony orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; news	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Serenade; popular	Bob Parker, songs
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Jack Randolph, songs	"Jimmy Valentine"	Studio speaker	D. Marshall's Orchestra
8:00 Cavalcade of Music:	Mary Small Junior Re-	"One Man's Family":	"Along Gypsy Trails":	"Wordcaster"
8:15 soloist; orchestra	vue: soloists; orchestra	dramatic sketch	soloists; orchestra	Camera Club
8:30 Ken Murray; Os-	"Wilken's Polly": fam-	Serenade: Wayne King	V. Lopez's Orchestra	"Musicalogues"
8:45 wald; Gluskin's Or.	ily sketch	and orchestra	V. Lopez's Orchestra	"Success Stories"
9:00 F. Parker, tenor;	Frank Black and NBC	"Town Hall Tonight";	Fred Waring's Orch.	Detective drama
9:15 Kostelanetz's Orch.	Symphony Orchestra	Walter O'Keefe; solo-	"Crime Clinic": sketch	Detective drama
9:30 Jessica Dragonette;	Frank Black and NBC	ists; quartet; Van Stee-	B. Calloway's Orchestra	Jane Clifton, songs
9:45 soloist; orchestra	Symphony Orchestra	den's Orchestra	B. Calloway's Orchestra	"Rhythm Rhapsody"
10:00 Gang Busters: net-	Eliz. Schallert	"Your Hit Parade":	"How About It?" Sam	"Rhythm Rhapsody"
10:15 work drama	Joan Edwards, songs	Herbert Marshall;	Hammer's program	D. Marshall's Orchestra
10:30 Henry A. Wallace,	NBC Minstrel Show:	orchestra; quartet	Melodies from the Skies	D. Marshall's Orchestra
10:45 Sec. of Agriculture	end men; soloists; orch.	Alistair Cooke	vocal soloists; popular	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night in
11:15 T. Dorsey's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	L. Huntley's Orchestra	Harlem"
11:30 Roger Pryor's Or.	Slumber Hour	American Legion	Ted Weems's Orchestra	"Amateur Night in
11:45 Roger Pryor's Or.	"Waltz Interlude"	Jamboree program	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Harlem"

Great "STOCK THE PANTRY" SALE

Make big savings by stocking your pantry shelves with this list of quality foods at bargain prices.

FINAST STEAK SALMON

Deep red rich Columbia River Chinook Salmon - - - extra fancy quality.

NO. 1 TIN 37c NO. ½ TIN 23c

GOLDEN BANTAM CORN

Garden fresh, full of flavor. Maine's finest corn is packed under the Finast label. Stock up today.

FINAST	GOLDEN BANTAM CREAM STYLE	2	NO. 2 TINS	23c
FINAST	GOLDEN BANTAM WHOLE KERNEL	2	NO. 2 TINS	25c
FINAST	GOLDEN BANTAM WHOLE KERNEL VACUUM PACKED	2	12 OZ. TINS	25c

Sky Flake Wafers		12 OZ. PKG.	21c
N.B.C. Pantry Cookies		1 LB. BULK	25c
20 Mule Team Borax		1 LB. PKG.	15c
Boraxo	Cleans Hands Better and Much Easier	OVAL TIN	15c
Chlorinated Lime	BABBITT'S	12 OZ. TIN	13c
Vermont	MAID SYRUP	12 OZ. BOT.	21c
Brer Rabbit	MOLASSES	NO. 1½ TIN	14c
Oakite	FREE! A 50c Silver Cleaning Plate Included With Each Purchase of 2 Packages.	2 11 OZ. PKGS.	19c
Fluff	MARSHMALLOW LGE. TIN 19c	2 SM. TINS	17c
Brooms	Sturdy, Reinforced EA. BELLVIEW 69c	Standard EA. Long Life	39c
Ivory Soap	3 MED. BARS 17c	LGE. BAR	9c
Oxydol	FOR A QUICKER AND EASIER WASH DAY	2 LGE. PKGS.	39c

ROLLED OATS	WHITE SPRAY Quick Cooking	48 OZ. PKG.	15c
CEREAL	WHITE SPRAY WHEAT CEREAL	2 28 OZ. PKGS.	29c
SPICES	DAINTY DOT . . . Your Choice of All 10c Varieties	3 FOR	25c
MACARONI	SPAGHETTI or ELBOWS FINAST Fancy Quality	3 8 OZ. PKGS.	19c
CATSUP	FINAST PURE TOMATO	2 14 OZ. BOTS.	25c
PINEAPPLE	FINAST — SLICED or CRUSHED	NO. 2½ TIN	21c
GERBER	STRAINED BABY FOODS 6	4 OZ. TINS	49c
RASPBERRIES	FANCY RED IN EXTRA HEAVY SYRUP	NO. 2 TIN	25c
VINEGAR	FINAST CIDER FULL STRENGTH	GAL. JUG 39c	½ GAL. JUG 23c
FINAST RICE	EXTRA FANCY LONG GRAIN	2 1 LB. PKGS.	17c

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Mirabel Preserves are made with pure fruit and sugar, blended to suit the taste of everyone. We are proud to offer such high quality to our customers.

Strawberry or Raspberry

Also CHERRY PINEAPPLE APRICOT BLACKBERRY 1 LB. JAR 19c

RASPBERRY or STRAWBERRY 2 LB. JAR 35c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Worcester Salt So pure it takes but a "Pinch" to season any dish

Boston Symposiums of Youth Evoke Stimulating Discussion

That youth is on its toes today eagrly following trends and forming its own opinion on world conditions and events is shown by the hundreds of young people who have joined the National Youth Discussion Groups which meet weekly in all parts of the city of Boston, under the guidance of the Adult Recreation Project lecture division.

Girls and boys in their late 'teens, and young men and women up to the age of 25, are included in these discussion groups, which have just announced their fall sessions. They are held in schools, church buildings, recreation centers, settlement houses and other hospitable spots opened by community leaders who feel that this combination of education and recreation is a progressive one.

During the current week, various groups will discuss such topics as the Sino-Japanese situation and sharecropping in the South; they will listen to a talk on "mental attitudes of youth" and attend a news review by a prominent speaker who will lead them through the mazes of today's news columns.

The Music Hour

They may wind up their programs with an aesthetic treat known as "Our Hour of Music," when somebody talks informally about a certain composer or a certain composition, a pianist plays selections and free discussion of the music follows.

The groups meet under neighborhood auspices and their activities are part of a big community program carried on in Boston under adult recreation. The program represents a successful effort to get the older and younger generations to share one another's views and interpret one age to another.

Henry Ackroyd, director of this division for the National Youth Administration, has his offices with the Adult Recreation Project, 739 Boylston Street, and his youth leaders are in constant contact with older leaders of thought and opinion in lecture and discussion groups. They plan their programs together in a friendly attitude of "give and take."

Foretelling Weather

"Recently," said Mr. Ackroyd in discussing the opening of the fall programs, "I watched 143 boys spellbound while Capt. Richard E. Cobb of the United States Army, located in the First Corps Area in East Boston, told how the Federal Government makes its weather observations and gathers reports to aid aviation and shipping. The speaker flew from New York in less than an hour to give the talk to the boys and flew back to gather reports for the weather bureau, after they had deluged him with questions.

"At another meeting, a personnel worker gave a very practical talk on chances of promotion in private industry; and in still another part of the city, a group of eager young men came together to discuss "youth legislation" and to tell how they feel about laws that are being made to help those of their own age."

The method of the discussion group, according to Mr. Ackroyd, is for the adult leader to introduce the topic which has been chosen by the young people. After an informal talk on the topic, each member is given five minutes to say what he thinks, feels or has read. The young people come prepared to talk as well as to listen, and all are armed with clippings from newspapers, magazines or special technical and topical publications.

Unbiased Atmosphere

There is no bias or rancor in the approach to any topic. The young people, Mr. Ackroyd says, are learning to respect one another's opinions, as well as to form opinions of their own and not be afraid to express them.

The courage of convictions is rated high in these meetings. Penetration and insight are valued. Independence of thought and a desire to get to the bottom of a subject and dig after the facts are essential to preparing for and taking part in a discussion group. Tact and friendliness are encouraged by the leaders to such an extent that young people of differing shades of opinion and various nationality strains are meeting in perfect harmony and accord while discussing topics of world interest.

During even the hot month of August, 14,019 young people met in these informal groups which are conducted by nine field workers, under the auspices of nine community committees.

The Fall Program

Among the discussions scheduled for the fall are the following: "Sharecroppers and Their Plight," a series to be given every Monday evening to colored groups of youth by Henry Deas, at the Robert Gould Shaw House, 11 Windsor Street, Roxbury; "Social Security," a series to be given every Tuesday evening before a group of youth of Italian background by [illegible] Comperchio, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 10 Saratoga Street, East Boston; "Jobs for Youth and How the U. S. Employment Service Helps to Get Them," a series to be given before a group of Polish girls every Wednesday evening by Miss Agnes Collins of the Massachusetts Reemployment Service, at St. Mary's Hall, 655 Dorchester Avenue, South Boston; "Youth With the Gavel," talks on how to conduct a meeting, to be given by Miss Edna Smith, Uphams Corner Youth Center, beginning Oct. 6; and "Can We Afford to Be Honest?" a series to be given every Monday evening by Mrs. Vivian Stokes at Robert Gould Shaw House.

Other topics in the series are "Youth and Wanderlust," by Mr. Theodore Karam of the Good Will Industries of Morgan Memorial, "American and Foreign Youth," "Football as a Character Builder," and "Youth and Co-operatives."

They Know Marketing From the Inside

By a Staff Photographer

Daniel Bloomfield Manager of Retail Trade Board, Boston Chamber of Commerce; **B. G. Hawkins** Taking Part in Distribution Conference; **Percy S. Straus** President, R. H. Macy & Co., New York; **Melvin T. Copeland** Professor of Marketing, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration

Nathanael H. Engle
Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

Parlin Stresses Consumer Value Of Advertising

What advertising has done for the consumer was explained to the Distribution Conference late yesterday by Charles Coolidge Parlin of the Curtis Publishing Company, where he is manager of the division of commercial research in the advertising department. He is credited with coining the expression, "Commercial Research."

There are two methods of selling, he said, quality and price. Quality is useless unless recognized. "The world is too busy to hunt out the best manufacturer of mousetraps," he said. "It expects the man who makes a quality mousetrap to let prospective buyers know about it. The other method of selling is price, and the almost inevitable result of price selling is to reduce quality."

Mr. Parlin listed the following achievements of advertising:

By creating desires for new things, advertising has produced enthusiastic endeavor on the part of millions and from that endeavor has come the marvelous development of our national wealth.

Manufacturers through advertising have increased volume, lowered their costs and reduced prices to consumers. In the past 25 years, the $1500 advertised automobile has become a much finer automobile at $600; the $50 advertised camera became a superior one at $17.50; the 25-cent can of advertised soap became a better can of soap at 10 cents.

Advertising has transformed American life, he continued. It got the cat out of the cracker barrel and brought about the modern grocery store with its food in sanitary packages. Advertising rescued the housewife from drudgery by telling her of labor-saving devices. It convinced each of us that an automobile was made for use by ordinary citizens of limited means.

No Loss on Foreign Loans, Nadler Tells Conference

Business activity in a number of countries today is higher than it was at the peak of 1929, yet the value of international trade, measured in United States dollars at the old parity, amounts to only 37.3 per cent of the 1929 level, Marcus Nadler, professor of finance of New York University and vice-president of the American Institute of International Finance, told the Boston Distribution Conference today.

"The tremendous increase in business activity is caused primarily by domestic factors, with the international movement of commodities playing but a relatively minor role," he said.

"Rearmament, building booms, and huge recovery expenditures by the governments are the main elements in the material improvement in business conditions."

When the rearmament race was ended or materially slowed down, and when building activity ceased, the world would be confronted with three choices, he said:

1. To stimulate business further through currency depreciation.

2. To adopt a policy of deflation.

3. To counteract the [illegible] of domestic business by increasing exports.

Professor Nadler [illegible] that currency depreciation had proved of little avail in the last depression; deflation was unpopular and not likely to be tried by any nation, particularly not in the dictator countries, and that it stood to reason, then, that industrial nations would make every effort to increase their exports of manufactured goods in order to be in a position to buy necessary raw materials and foodstuffs.

Speaking on "International Capital Market and Trade," Mr. Nadler said:

"In spite of the numerous foreign defaults which occurred during the '30's, the United States lost nothing. On the contrary, taking out foreign transactions as a whole, a credit to the United States was established.

"In spite of this, the wholesale defaults have resulted in the firm belief that foreign loans are unsound and that they have caused considerable losses to the capital-exporting countries. It will be years, if not decades, before this belief is overcome and foreign loans are again freely made."

Even Goods Flow Declared the Way To Real Security

An even flow of goods in the channels of distribution is the utopia of industry and business and a step toward real social security, Robert Amory, treasurer of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, told the Boston Distribution Conference late yesterday. He was speaking on "Man Power and Distribution."

A truly higher standard of living could be accomplished only by more food, more clothes and more housing being available for the average family, Mr. Amory said, adding:

"This means that every effort should be made to lower prices, at least in relation to wages. Every effort should be made to produce more things and the right kind of things and distribute these things at as low a cost as possible.

"Regular steady employment is much more important than the hourly rate of wages. . . . Steady work will mean greater human satisfaction and happiness. Steady work is the only real security.

"The distributor should work to even out the false seasonal peaks, such as the Christmas rush and other sales peaks which have become bad buying habits and might well be slowly changed.

"The distributor who first comes nearest to solving the problem of an even flow of goods over his counters will accomplish much toward reducing his cost of doing business, solving his own personnel problems, and will reap a rich reward."

Referring to "planned recovery," Mr. Amory said:

"Every artificial attempt has been made by this and other governments to bolster prices and wages and to create steady employment by force of law or of agreements under duress. Most of this effort has been based on raising money wages and shortening working hours to the point of absurdity. All of the effort has raised the cost of living nearly as fast as wages and, at some not distant future date, the cost of living must surely oustrip wages.

"All of history shows the fallacy of artificial prices. Neither do I believe steady employment can be forced, and certainly not by government through higher and higher taxes."

Federal Deficit Declared Factor In Advancing Prices

"To be or not to be" was today applied to the "heretofore" business indices of price trends by Dr. Melvin T. Copeland, professor of marketing at Harvard University, speaking at the Distribution Conference.

The New Deal has stated that when commodity prices have been raised to approximately the 1926 scale they are to be held there by a varying of the gold content of the dollar, Dr. Copeland said. "Prices are now nearing the 1926 goal, the point at which presumably they are to be frozen, so that further talk about price trends may be out of order.

"For several months the price situation has presented a big question mark—is the trend to be downward or upward or is there henceforth to be no trend?

"If prices should not freeze, it appears as though the upward movement would soon gain new momentum. President Roosevelt and his advisers have no intention, of course, of letting the credit situation get out of hand. Nevertheless the President has his heart set on a continuation of extensive and costly social experimentation, and on maintaining the political power which comes from generous 'relief' appropriations. Hence the deficit continues."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Queen Mary	Sept. 22	Cherbourg	Sept. 27	Sept. 21 8:00 pm	Sept. 22 7:30 am
†Bremen	Sept. 22	Bremen	Sept. 29	Sept. 22 1:00 pm	Sept. 22 8:00 pm
Washington	Sept. 23	Plymouth	Sept. 30	Sept. 23 1:00 pm	Sept. 23 8:00 pm
‡Champlain	Sept. 25	Plymouth	Oct. 2	Sept. 24 8:00 pm	Sept. 25 8:00 am
¶Rex	Sept. 25	Gibraltar	Oct. 1	Sept. 24 8:00 pm	Sept. 25 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manulani	San Francisco	Sept. 28	Sept. 23 4:00 pm	Sept. 23 8:00 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Sept. 29	Sept. 24 4:00 pm	Sept. 24 8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Oct. 13	Oct. 7 4:00 pm	Oct. 7 8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Oct. 14	Oct. 9 4:00 pm	Oct. 9 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria	Sept. 29	Sept. 24 4:00 pm	Sept. 24 8:00 pm
Malolo	San Francisco	Sept. 30	Sept. 25 4:00 pm	Sept. 25 8:00 pm
Malolo	San Pedro	Oct. 2	Sept. 27 4:00 pm	Sept. 27 8:00 pm
Pres. Cleveland	San Franciscl	Sept. 2	Sept. 27 4:00 pm	Sept. 27 8:00 pm

*Except Germany. †Germany only. ‡Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ¶Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone included planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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Wednesday, September 22nd

Mannequin Parade
Afternoon 2:30
Evening 7:00

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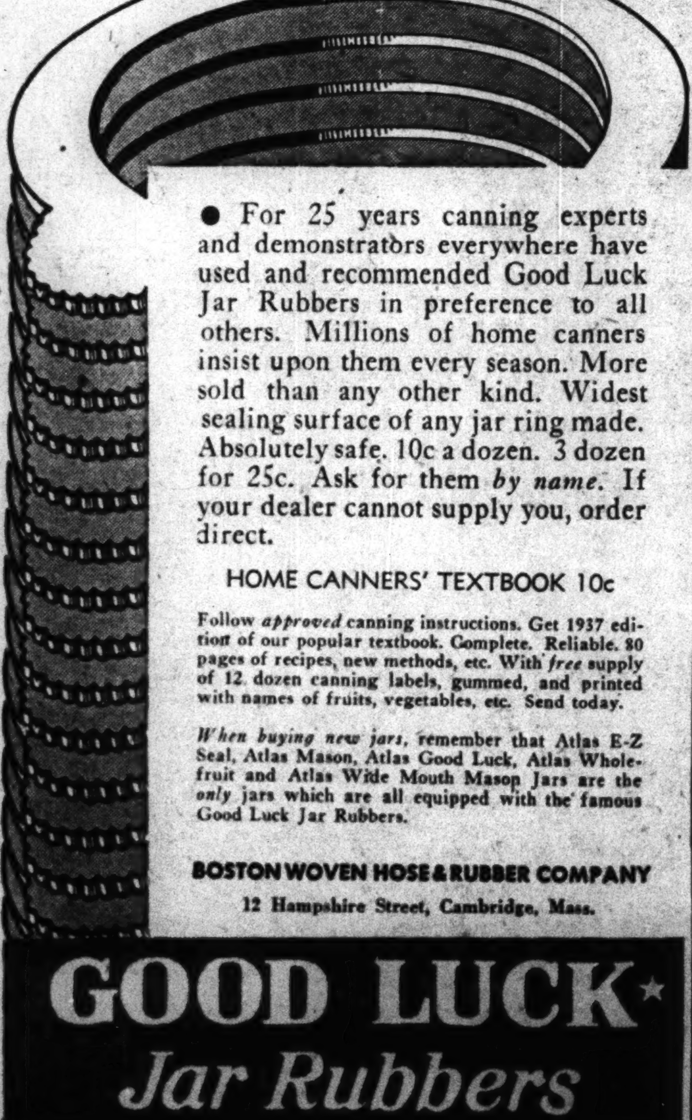

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Follow *approved* canning instructions. Get 1937 edition of our popular textbook. Complete. Reliable. 80 pages of recipes, new methods, etc. With *free* supply of 12 dozen canning labels, gummed, and printed with names of fruits, vegetables, etc. Send today.

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GOOD LUCK* Jar Rubbers

* Tested and Approved by Good Housekeeping

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Says MRS. GEORGE E. SMITH
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You can guess the size of Mrs. Smith's washing, with two little girls in the family. And the number of baths. And all the cleaning up to do. "But I really don't mind it a bit," says Mrs. Smith. "All I have to do is turn the faucet for all the piping hot water I need. And the best part of it is our electricity for water heating costs us only $3.28 month."

HOW TO HAVE NEVER-FAILING AUTOMATIC HOT WATER AT LOW COST

Perhaps you have thought automatic electric water heating a marvelous convenience, but beyond your means. Then you are due for a pleasant surprise.

Come in and let us give you the full complete story about this electric water heater that ends the bother and worry of lighting and turning off a heater . . . waiting for water to heat . . . running out of hot water when you need it most.

Phone now for further facts without the slightest obligation.

Even Ruth Ann Smith, 2 whole years old, finds washday fun with lots of piping hot water to speed it along.

THIS HOTPOINT WATER HEATER

LESS THAN 13¢ A DAY

NO DOWN PAYMENT
UP TO 3 YEARS TO PAY
FREE INSTALLATION
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$15 FOR YOUR OLD HEATER

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BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1937

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Art at a County Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Sixteen years ago the late Theodore B. Modra, artist, opened an amateur art exhibit in a spare corner of a tent at the first Los Angeles County Fair in Pomona. On Sept. 17, 1937, the Theodore B. Modra Memorial Exhibition of American Painting opened in a new half-acre, $50,000 art building on the same fair grounds. It honors Modra's decade of pioneer work.

The 97 oils and 58 water colors, sent from many parts of the United States, form a national show which any of our great museums would be proud to assemble. Its presence in, of all places, a county fair, and the erection of the fine building which it inaugurates, are due to the initiative of Millard Sheets, superintendent of the Fair's Art Department, and to the directors of the Fair who have backed up his lead.

In that first tent exhibit a copy of a tinted photograph of Lake Killarney, made by a Pomona boy of 14, won first prize in the "copy" class. The boy was Sheets, now 31 and a nationally famous painter, whose personal invitations to Eugene Speicher, Leon Kroll, Edward Hopper, Thomas Benton and other leading artists resulted in this, the first broad showing of contemporary American painting in Los Angeles for at least a decade. Modra discovered Sheets's talent, gave him early training, made him his assistant at the Fair. Modestly, Sheets did not include a picture of his own in the American exhibit.

Under the uniform, artificial lighting of the three galleries which house them, the pictures make a heartening ensemble. Speicher's "Nude-Back," Alexander Brook's "Southern Girl," Kroll's "Anne in Blue," John Carroll's "Georgia Resting," Edward Hopper's "Ryder's House," Henry Lee McFee's still-life, "The Branch," Maurice Sterne's "Mary," Edward Bruce's "Mist and Rain," Thomas Benton's "Lord, Heal the Child" (which features, in a Missouri hill church, an unmistakable portrait of this city's most famous woman evangelist) and Reginald Marsh's "Wooden Horses"—these names and titles should give followers of contemporary art an idea of the exhibit's general tone. With but passing bows to the academic and to doubtful experimentation, it stresses painting which reveals life in terms of the visually perceived world.

Between Sept. 17 and Oct. 4, the Fair expects a million visitors. At least half these will go through the art building, which occupies a conspicuous place near the main entrance. Where could the best American painting be better shown? Where could artists reach such an audience of the people for whom, in their hearts, most of them paint? What seems, at first thought, such a revolutionary idea, showing the best art with the best pigs and fruit, is the most logical move. For the aim of the Fair is to raise standards in all branches of culture.

This exhibition is a special event. The purpose of the art department, to show the best art of Southern California in a competitive exhibit, will be resumed next year. This year, as every year, there is an impressive showing of California art crafts, gathered by Miss Leta Horlocker who founded the craft department, and shown in special galleries in the same building. Sculpture is shown in a large outdoor garden patio.

But the success of the American exhibit has determined the directors to give one or two galleries each year to an important educational event. For next year an American ceramics display is being considered. The history of print making and a national industrial art exhibit are features forecast for other years.

And just before the new building opened, the Fair's directors consented to its being kept open the year round if a way could be found to gather and sustain exhibitions of sufficient merit. This would mean an active art museum for Pomona Valley and the San Gabriel Valley. With Millard Sheets at the helm, be sure a way will be found. He has the habit of succeeding.

One hundred twenty-seven artists are represented at Pomona. Good examples of Albert P. Ryder, Frank Duveneck, Horatio Walker and Arthur B. Davies pay respect to important figures of the recent past. Through works by mature painters such as Eugene Higgins, John L. Costigan, Emil Bistran, Henry Mattson, Ray Boynton, Ernest Fiene, James Chapin, Maynard Dixon, Dewitt and Douglass Parshall, Conrad Buff, Ejnar Hansen, Jonas Lie, Sydney Laufman, Niles Spencer, Andrew Dasburg, Henry V. Poor, F. C. Frieseke, Guy Pène du Bois, George Biddle, Arnold and Lucille Blanch, Ernest Blumenschein, Armin Hansen, Randall Davey, Morris Kantor, John Whorf, Charles Burchfield, Bernard Karfiol, Georgina Klitgaard, Lucien Labaudt—the list could go on—one arrives at vigorous "comers" such as Jon Corbino, Paul Sample, Joe Jones, Miss Lauren Ford, Doris Lee, Miss Jean Goodwin, Tom Lea of Texas, John Haley of San Francisco and the Southern California water colorists, Barse Miller, Lee Blair, Tom Craig, Milford Zornes, James Patrick and others.

The mere listing of these names will indicate the breadth and quality of the exhibition, which represents most of the trends between the outdoor luminism of Edward W. Redfield and the abstract painting of Albert Swinden.

Such a serious presentation of art in a great meeting place of the folk sets a precedent and suggests a logical trend for the future. A. M.

"House Near the Bridge" by Paul Sample

Cincinnati Summer Opera

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cincinnati, Ohio

After a successful opening with "Aida" the Cincinnati Summer Opera season continued with "Tannhäuser" and "Rigoletto," Fausto Cleva conducting. Two performances were given of each opera. The second performance of "Rigoletto," with Carlo Morelli as Rigoletto, Lucille Meusel as Gilda, and Armand Tokatyan as the Duke of Mantua, was outstanding. Morelli's characterization of the title role was particularly brilliant.

During the week of July 4-10, "Pagliacci," "The Secret of Suzanne," "La Bohème" and "The Barber of Seville" were given. The Puccini work, always a favorite, received more than competent handling. Rosa Tentoni contributed an appealing Mimi, Armand Tokatyan's Rodolfo was polished both musically and dramatically, Joseph Royer gave a humorous personation of Marcello, and Santa Biondo was fully adequate to the role of Musetta. Nino Carbone, Daniel Harris and Lodovico Oliviero had the remaining roles, which were delivered with assurance.

For "The Barber of Seville," Rosemarie Brancato, Carlo Morelli, Rolf Gerard, Pompilio Malatesta, Norman Cordon and Daniel Harris had leading roles. "The Secret of Suzanne," a comparative novelty on the summer schedule, was sung by Joseph Royer and Virginia Johnson. Royer, thoroughly familiar with the part, gave a splendid performance. Lodovico Oliviero had the pantomime role, which he carried off effectively. In "Pagliacci," Aroldo Lindi, Angelo Pilotto, Daniel Harris, Virginia Johnson, and Lodovico Oliviero sang.

"Madam Butterfly," "Il Trovatore," and "Mignon" made up the schedule for the week of July 11-17. Rosa Tentoni's portrayal of the title role of the Puccini opera was well received. The Verdi work presented, for the first time here, Fidelia Campigna in the role of Leonora. Her voice, which is of a characteristically dramatic type, proved more pleasing in its lower than its upper registers, while her interpretation was artistic and thoughtful. Mr. Lindi as Manrico, Angelo Pilotto as the Count, Nino Carbone as Ferrando and Maru Castagna as Azucena had the other leading parts

"Mignon" was the occasion for the return to Cincinnati of Coe Glade, an event which aroused the enthusiasm which usually attends it here. Miss Glade's Mignon was vital and provocative, splendidly supported by Miss Brancato as Philine and Mr. Tokatyan as Wilhelm Meister. Norman Cordon and Nino Ruisi alternated in the role of Lothario in the two performances.

The week of July 18-24 featured "Carmen," "Lucia" and "Tosca." The last of the three received a memorable performance, with Fidelia Campigna in a spectacular presentation of the title role. Her execution so far surpassed the expectations aroused by her very competent performance in "Il Trovatore" as to justify predictions that the role of Tosca may well bring her fame at no distant date. The role indubitably fits her admirably, both temperamentally and vocally. Armand Tokatyan's Mario was also probably his best role of the summer, and Angelo Pilotto delivered a vigorous Scarpia which was superior artistically to anything else he has done here.

Rosemarie Brancato sang her third important role of the season in "Lucia," in which she not only showed the flexibility and accuracy necessary for the difficult part, but utilized to their utmost the limited dramatic opportunities provided by the composer. Dmitri Onofrei made his first appearance of the season in the role of Edgar, which he sang with restraint but artistically. Daniel Harris, in the most important part assigned him this summer, that of Henry Ashton, displayed an admirable musicianship and dramatic feeling. "Carmen" received an adequate performance, with Miss Castagna in the title role, Mr. Lindi as Don José and Joseph Royer in a splendid execution of the role of Escamillo.

Only two other operas received first performances of the season during the remaining two weeks. "Lohengrin" was given July 25, with Brier Wright Stoller making her operatic début in the part of Elsa. Her interpretation was somewhat uncertain, but she revealed a voice of undoubtedly good quality. Mr. Onofrei appeared at his best as Lohengrin, while Mr. Cordon as King Henry, Charlotte Bruno as Ortrud and Stefan Kozakevitch as Telramund formed a competent supporting cast. "Faust" was given Aug. 1 with Mr. Cordon in a robust portrayal of Mephistopheles. Mr. Onofrei as a pleasantly lyric, if somewhat lukewarm, Faust, and Santa Biondo as a proficient Marguerite. Mr. Royer's Valentin was one of his best interpretations.

Performances were uniformly better than in the recent past, although, with virtually the same personnel as in the last two summers, this result can be ascribed partly to the fact that the operas presented were all of familiar vintage. Another factor of importance was good weather. However, the highest praise should be awarded Fausto Cleva for the painstaking and inspired leadership of the forces under his baton, and for the feat of conducting a six-weeks season of six performances weekly, with only occasional, albeit competent, assistance by Angelo Canarutto and Vittorio Trucco, assistant conductors. The chorus, drawn principally from the Metropolitan, was small but almost infallibly dependable, and the compact orchestra of members of the Cincinnati Symphony lived up to its brilliant tradition. Staging, under difficult conditions, was well managed by Anthony Stivanello. The management of the entire season was in the hands of Oscar F. Hild, general chairman of the Cincinnati Summer Opera Association.

The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra will present a notable list of soloists during the 1937-38 season, according to an announcement by Theo. Gannon, business manager. Included in the list will be Richard Crooks, Sergei Rachmaninoff, Josef Hofmann, Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, Lauritz Melchior, Georges Enesco, Charles Courboin, Ruth Slenczynski, Felix Salmond, Charles Naegele and Walter Gieseking.

Eric Kahlson, violist, has been appointed to the first chair position in the Cincinnati Orchestra, following the resignation of Vladimir Bakaleinikoff, who has held the position for many years.

Frasher's Inc.

"Anne in Blue," by Leon Kroll

A Cutter on the Stage

By L. A. Sloper

When the curtain rises on Valentine Davies's new comedy, "Blow Ye Winds," the audience is astonished to see a well equipped cutter, mast, sails and all, occupying the stage. Most of the observers probably don't know it is a cutter until the actors tell them; but they know it's a boat anyhow.

The cutter is, in a manner of speaking, the star of the play, which after two weeks in Boston is now at the Forty-Sixth Street Theater in New York. In saying so, I do not mean to cast reflections on Henry Fonda, the actual star, who gives a very likable performance as a shiftless alumnus of Dartmouth who would rather fish than work. I only mean that the experience of seeing a boat apparently sailing across the stage is so unusual that it usurps the attention.

The presentation of the cutter is an excellently contrived bit of staging by Arthur Hopkins, who produces and directs the piece. If the staging of a cutter were all that is necessary to make a good or even a successful play, "Blow Ye Winds" would be established at once. For this is by all odds the finest cutter we have ever seen on any stage.

Nor is this all that "Blow Ye Winds" has to offer. It contains some very clever lines, although many of these are marred by the notion which persists in some quarters that in order to be funny, lines must be bawdy. Mr. Davies, I should say, is strong enough in his wit not to need that crutch.

His drawing of the two principal characters is interesting, too. For to Mr. Fonda's cutter comes a girl (Doris Dalton) who is both beautiful and brilliant. In fact she's a Ph.D. At first she naturally disapproves of the idle Mr. Fonda. At the same time she is attracted to him. In a few days they fall in love and spend the night together on board the cutter. Later they marry, and the problem of the play is their adjustment.

A nice enough set-up for any playwright. Unfortunately, the cutter, the clever lines and the two interesting characters are not enough in themselves to make a play. The clever lines are interspersed with many, many lines that are not nearly so clever. There are characters that could be dispensed with. Other characters, necessary to the plot, are conventional and do not come to life. There is too much talk and too little action. And there is a deadly certainty, from the first scene, how the last scene is going to run. Or walk. I'm afraid it isn't much of a play.

As I have hinted, Mr. Fonda, for whom the piece might have been written, makes a good job of his part. Miss Dalton is very pretty and very charming. Edgar Stehli does an amusing character bit in one scene. And that's about all.

Speculation as to the content of "The Star-Wagon," Maxwell Anderson's new play, its mood and method, has been general since its producer-director, Guthrie McClintic, announced that it was a modern prose play. Mr. McClintic has now given additional clues. Not only will "The Star-Wagon" be modern and verseless, but it will have many comic and romantic moments. The completed cast, headed by Burgess Meredith and Lillian Gish, includes Mildred Natwick, Kent Smith, Russell Collins, Jane Buchanan, Whitner Bissell, Muriel Starr, Edmond O'Brien and Barry Kelly.

Lamar Dodd's Birmingham Scenes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Ala.

An exhibition of paintings by Lamar Dodd, largely scenes of Birmingham and vicinity, is being shown at the public library. It is sponsored by the Birmingham Art Club.

Birmingham is here in many aspects. A center of interest is the painting, "Railroad Cut," which last fall won the Norman Waite Harris prize at the Art Institute in Chicago. This scene of Wylam in the Birmingham district is a study in grays—not cold grays, but warm glowing grays tinged with blue and violet.

Whether steel mills, cement plants, railroad cuts or luxuriant landscape, the Alabama scene is soft, lush and colorful. Color lurks even in the gray slag of the oil painting, "Republic," and in the sordid heap of the water color, "Dump." Is there beauty in the grime of a mining town? Answer, yes, by Lamar Dodd, who has given us in "Bradford"—a small mining center near Birmingham—a picture of exquisite loveliness. Dark mountains are massed against the blue sky, the freshest of light greens contrasts with the darker green foliage, red freight cars stand on the side tracks, while the road winding toward the foreground is a rich black tinged with red.

A brilliance of white light floods the landscape, "Red Mountain," also a picture of delectable color. Dawn is depicted in "Alabama Valley." A soft, evanescent blue covers the hills, while light and shadow plays on the lush green grass.

"Second Avenue Carnival," providing brilliant color contrasts, gives a glimpse of Birmingham night life. The largest canvas in the collection is "Bargain Basement," which portrays between 50 and 60 figures. Hanging beside this picture, expressive of turbulence, is "Georgia Cotton Pickers"—the epitome of Southern lassitude. This is from the artist's earlier period when, after his first success, he returned to his native Georgia, there to paint wash day scenes, Negro cabins, and colored women trudging up red clay roads.

The most recent canvas is "Basketball," now first shown. This is a masterly display of technique, depicting figures in action.

Modern Italian Music

By Nicolas Slonimsky

In speaking about modern music, we still naturally revert to the names and reputations established before the war. The latest dictionaries and encyclopedias of modern music rarely mention composers born after 1900. In other words, composers now in their middle thirties, composing in a new modern idiom (which is, by the way, much less modern than the pre-war brand of modern music) are not yet taken cognizance of in the available source books. At the slow rate at which modern compositions are published, it is difficult to make acquaintance with these new forces, even for the student acutely interested in the development of modern music.

Specifically, when Italian modern music is discussed, the names of Respighi, Casella, Pizzetti and Malipiero are taken as representative of the modern school. It is little realized that Casella, Pizzetti, and Malipiero, now in their fifties, and Respighi, who has passed on, are really fathers of the new movement in Italian music, established masters, teachers of a new generation of Italian musicians.

Roughly, Respighi and Pizzetti represent the romantic, pictorial school of composition, magnificent in execution, but less potent in musical content because of the literary program and external effects necessitated by that program. Casella and Malipiero represent the neo-classical tendencies in the musical art of new Italy, and their neo-classicism is made musically, and even politically, more significant because it takes root in the national music of the early centuries. Taken in conjunction with the fact that both Casella and Malipiero started as extreme modernists, and have retained the new modernist technique in their works of a later date, the new development assumes the significance of a synthesis, a compromise between the imperishable values of the classical past and the surviving features of the modern present.

Thus, while atonality, rampant in post-war modernism, now has fallen into disrepute nearly everywhere, the building of melodic and harmonic patterns by fourths, characteristic of atonality, has been retained as a powerful means of new musical expression. A modified twelve-tone system appears in new Italian music in the form of a method of non-repetition of melodically important notes. Polytonality has been saved in the reduced form of bitonality, and the diatonic system has been expanded into a pan-diatonic usage, which freely combines all seven degrees of the diatonic scale, with the bass retaining its determining function, and strong pedal points emphasizing the tonality.

Among young Italians, writing in this new idiom, who were born in the first decade of the present century, the following are already fairly well known in Italy, and are beginning to be known throughout Europe by performances of their works at the festivals of modern music: Luigi Dallapiccola, born in Pisino, Istria, on Feb. 3, 1904; Goffredo Petrassi, born in Zagarolo, Rome, on July 16, 1904; Giovanni Salviucci, born in Rome on Oct. 26, 1907; Gianandrea Gavazzeni, born in Bergamo on July 25, 1909; Gianluca Tocchi, born in Perugia on Jan. 10, 1901; Riccardo Nielsen, born in Bologna on March 3, 1908; Adone Zecchi, born in Bologna on July 23, 1904, and Franco Margola, born in Brescia on Oct. 30, 1908.

Their younger colleagues are Ennio Porrino, born in Cagliari, on Jan. 20, 1910; Nino Rota, born in Milan, on Dec. 3, 1911, and the youngest, Gino Gorini, born in Venice, June 22, 1914.

An examination of their orchestral and instrumental works presents great interest to the student of modern music; for here we find the modern idiom tested by a quarter of a century of conscious development, not merely experimental, but also educational—a test conducted by modernists of the older generation, who are now educators and masters of new modernists.

(This is the first of a series of three articles.)

The Vogue for Lithography

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Only two decades ago a print dealer told George Bellows he was foolish to make lithographs because the public would not touch prints in that medium. Bellows, like any sensible artist, trusted his own judgment and made them, despite the dealer's warnings that only etchings would go.

Lifted by Bellows's [illegible] use, lithography slowly rose in favor as etching declined. Painters who could not spare time to wrestle with the intricacies of metal engraving quickly learned to draw with grease crayon upon stone. Professional printers did the necessary chemical work with the stone, and the printing. The prints looked just like the drawings. Here was a truly autographic medium.

In the last few years the popularity of lithography among artists has grown enormously. The rise of able professional printers and recently the development of lithograph departments in the Federal Art Projects largely account for this. A public once insistent upon etchings is slowly coming round to the lithograph.

Perhaps most responsible for the switch in print mediums, however, is a subtle change in our way of seeing life. Etching had a big wave in the days of impressionism, when both painting and drawing were suggestive and hence sketchy. "Etching is sketching," was Seymour Haden's dictum. The era of Cézanne and Picasso is one in which artists delineate form by a precise succession of exact tones bounded by an exact contour line. Rare is the etcher who can bend his wiry line to such an end.

During the brief reign of Gauguin's influence, the flat linoleum engraving had a heyday, now about over. The more exacting wood engraving revived, too, but its reign is waning.

All this prefaces notation that in the Foundation of Western Art's fifth annual exhibition of California Graphic Arts, out of 67 prints 45 are lithographs and the next largest group, seven, are aquatints, i. e., tonal etchings, only four line etchings, three drypoints four wood engravings, and four block prints are shown. Forty of the 55 print makers represented are lithographers.

First-class craftsmen, of course, stick to their medium and survive fashions. Paul Landacre's two wood engravings are among the show's finest prints. The lone linoleum block, "Tempest Dance," a tree design by Mallette Dean, is another of the exhibit's finest things. Mildred Bryant Brooks has the patience and grasp of technique to extract qualities from etching, in her three plates of trees, which lithography cannot down. And a considerable number of the lithographs, it must be confessed, are pretty dry contraptions. Yet a second's thought convinces that they generally have more life than those sketchy etchings which, but a few years ago, dominated our print shows.

In fact, this showing, taken as a whole, shares that freshness which makes California water colors notable. Prints such as those of Warren Newcombe, Conrad Buff, Mildred [illegible], Everett Gee Jackson, Margaret [illegible], Henri DeKruif, [illegible] Palmer Schoppe, [illegible] Lloyd Wulf, Maxine Albro, [illegible] Patrick Fleming, to mention but a few, have a variety and [illegible] seldom achieved by the [illegible].

And in one important respect the wave of lithography apparent here transcends the late but unlamented flood of etching. These lithographers are, at present anyway, much more concerned with the life around them than with executing little technical exercises "in the manner of." That will inevitably come, of course. Then we shall see some other print medium rise and lithography decline.

Mr. Evans's Richard Returns

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Maurice Evans has come back to the St. James Theater in Shakespeare's "King Richard II," his playing of which brought him the highest praise last season. He will remain here in New York a while and then go traveling about the country.

Mr. Evans's King Richard has lost none of the grace the actor displayed when first he played the role here, nor any of the suppleness or eloquence. His Richard is a beautiful young man in the play's first half, spoiled by idolatry and ease, a clever, weak and wicked man, prettily mannered, frivolous and insincere, who has wasted his mind in double dealing. Mr. Evans has at his command all the skill to make him so—the articulate ease, the look in the eye, the plasticity of countenance, the sleek eloquence that makes his reading of Shakespeare's lines a delight for the listener.

As the play goes on we see him changed by circumstance from the bland and worthless wastrel and tyrant to the king frightened and ill at ease. Never one to count the cost of tricky tyranny or injustice done for the mere pleasure of exhibiting his power, he is having the costs counted for him and finding the total an unpleasant sight. He is, in fact, lost. Success nurtured the worst in him. Failure and disgrace very nearly make of him a man. He takes stock of himself, looks himself in the eye for the first time, is stunned and puzzled by what he sees.

Life was not long enough for Richard. Failure, had it come sooner, might have made of him, as Shakespeare understood his nature, a fine king. He waited too long. Bolingbroke came back from banishment, found him a king deserted by those who had fawned upon him, hated by those he had oppressed. The play is a superb study of a man who for so long made a game of living that he had no time to understand himself or the world he lived in or his fellow men.

This change in Richard Mr. Evans reveals beautifully, though Shakespeare has made it seem a rather violent change. If he is quick and shallow in the beginning, he is searching in his examination of himself as his downfall progresses. The voice that was light once, gay, cynical, now grows shrill, fills with emotion, with fear and eagerness to understand. He fights for himself and with himself and a new richness comes into his voice. He is touched at last. The sufferings of others, brought about by himself, never touched him. He looks at life now with the eyes of those others, wonders how and why tragedy happened to come to him of all people. And he is more than a little sorry for himself. Mr. Evans's Richard is a moving Richard then. His is a superior performance.

Frederic Worlock now plays Bolingbroke, perhaps less picturesquely than his predecessor, Ian Keith, but with a great honesty. Lee Baker makes a masochistic rather than a sturdy John of Gaunt, Charles Dalton is a forthright, manly Northumberland, Emmett Rogers an eager Henry Percy, Eleanor Phelps a pretty, gentle queen.

Again the staging is Margaret Webster's good, sensible, intelligent staging without the petty theatricalism so often employed in Shakespearean productions. The settings of David Folkes are always pleasant to the eye; a little superficial in the colorings, perhaps, but never trivial.

The Cleveland Orchestra under the direction of Arthur Rodzinski enters its twentieth season in October. Twenty pairs of symphony concerts will be presented on Thursday and Saturday evenings in Severance Hall, where also the 20 concerts for children will be given with Rudolph Ringwall. The orchestra will devote four weeks to tours in the east and middle west in November, February and March. During Rodzinski's usual midwinter absence in December, Carlos Chavez will conduct for two weeks, Ringwall for one, and for the fourth year, the orchestra will present and play for Colonel de Basil's Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at Music Hall in four performances

'The Lost Leader' Revived

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

In these days when there are so many plays about Parnell and while the controversy provoked by Clark Gable's unbearded Chief is still going on, it was a happy thought on the part of the Abbey directorate to revive Lennox Robinson's "The Lost Leader." Written 20 years ago, this play scored success when presented in Dublin and later in London. Its failure to impress New York was perhaps due to the fact that it was offered during the critical days of the World War when the world had little time for theories.

The play is Lennox Robinson's finest work. It kept the crowded theater spellbound throughout its three acts and so great is its power that we forgot we were looking at a play and became part of the countryside amazed and excited by the claim of Lucius Lenehan that he was Charles Stuart Parnell, still living in the year 1917.

If Mr. Robinson disappoints his audience at the end, he must be forgiven because of the brilliant manner in which he has built up the suspense and maintained it at high tension to the moment in the last act when Lenehan succumbs. The opening act is finely conceived and its development is never strained. Robinson has never written anything to equal the second act, in which Lucius offers his explanation of Parnell's disappearance. The strength of the whole play is such that the date of the action, 1917, is lost sight of. This makes unnecessary the brief Prologue, which takes place in 1937.

A feature of the production was the appearance of William Devlin, of the Old Vic., as guest player in the role of Lucius Lenehan. Mr. Devlin towered over his colleagues without, however, dwarfing them in the slightest way. His modulated voice, his accent, that of the cultured Irishman of the Parnell days, and his aloofness conveyed everything that is associated with the great leader. He dominated from the moment of his first entrance, made noiselessly and unassumingly. A superb performance in every way.

Produced by Hugh Hunt, "The Lost Leader" was a triumph for all concerned. J. J. H.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Effort to Improve Relations By Fairer History Books

Educators in France and Germany Draw Up Important Pact to Modify Temper of History Teaching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

An important effort to improve relations between the French and German nations is shown in a bulletin, recently published, which embodies the points agreed to in the French and German history teachers' "Locarno." These points were passed on Dec. 1, 1935, by a joint commission of French and German history experts and their publication now will afford the first opportunity to influence the trend of history teaching in the classrooms of France and Germany with the opening of the fall term.

The movement to modify the temper of history books used in schools and to remove from them the note of belligerence and the doctrine of hate has gone forward during the last decade on three lines. There has been the official effort to put countries in touch with each other, to this end, through the League of Nations (this does not touch nonmember states.) There has been the broad effort of the International Conference of History Teachers in 1932; this suffered from the very breadth of its scope as well as from lack of publicity. And finally there is the effort to reach regional or bilateral agreements on the part of historians themselves.

In Line With Research

Such an agreement, reached by Professor Herre of the University of Leipzig, Director of the Reichsarchiv, and Dr. Reimann, President of the Historical Society of Berlin and of the Association of German History Teachers, for Germany, and Professors Morizet, Isaac, Mantoux, Pagés, Renouvin and Raynal, for France, covers Franco-German history in detail from the foreign policy of the House of Capet down to Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles, (moral responsibility for the world war), reparations payments, and the occupation of the Rhineland and the Ruhr.

The object of the pact is to suggest such alterations in the textbooks in both countries as will bring their contents into line with the results of scientific historical research. The keynote of the document is struck in Article 12: "The members of the Commission express the wish that, instead of confining themselves to throwing the limelight on those occasions when Franco-German antagonisms have been evident, the schoolbooks of both countries will also treat those periods when the relations between the two countries were good—especially the periods between 1878-1884 and 1894-1898, mentioning the tendency to work together on questions outside Europe."

The whole work shows a pleasing willingness to admit faults on both sides. It suggests that the schoolbooks of both countries should stop talking of the "menace of war" from their neighbor when what they mean is the "fear" of war on both sides. Concerning the causes of the World War, the Commission agreed to differ on certain details of interpretation but both sides are convinced that "the belief in the inevitability of war," common to statesmen from 1906 to 1913, greatly increased the likelihood of conflict. They believe also that the textbooks of both countries should make clear the difference between what was known of the Serajevo plot in 1914 and what is known about it today.

Eliminating Propaganda

The Commission recommends the writers of history texts in both France and Germany to eliminate from their works every word reminiscent of war propaganda and to refrain from injurious statements concerning the enemy, giving equal recognition to the courage and patriotic devotion shown by men on both sides.

The history of the post-war period the Commission found more difficult to agree upon owing to the lack of many pertinent documents. The question of reparations for example, is viewed in quite different lights by French and German historians. The Commission therefore suggests that as long as this difference persists, both views be presented to the rising generation in both countries.

Concerning the occupation of the Rhineland and the Ruhr the French members advise their German colleagues to confine themselves to the statement of verified facts, while the German members suggest that it would be useful for French texts to point out that the inevitable consequence of this occupation was the renaissance of German national consciousness.

In the Spirit Of Locarno Pact

Finally, both sides agree that the Pact of Locarno is the outstanding fact of their joint history in recent years and urge that nothing should appear in the history texts of either country that could contradict or nullify the spirit of this agreement.

Finally, the French and German members of the Commission undertake to use their influence in oral teaching as well as in printed texts, and to keep each other informed of improvements made in textbooks, school programs and in official policy based on the recommendations of the historians.

The original agreement to launch the approved texts simultaneously in June, 1936, failed to materialize but in May of this year the complete text of the agreements was published in "Les Manuels Scolaires d'Historie en France et en Allemagne," published in both the French and German languages. Publicity was also given the agreement in the teachers' magazine "L'Ecole Liberatrice." The German publicity has been, unfortunately, disappointing. A notice about the agreement appeared in "Nationalsozialistische Erziehung" for June 12, but press comment pointed out that it was merely a preliminary contact by individuals and in no way official.

Meanwhile it is encouraging that the pact exists, and the French members are determined to adhere to the agreement even though at present the Germans abstain.

Harold M. Lambert

Again the Quadrangles of American Colleges Are Awakened by Youth

Within the next few days the colleges and universities throughout the United States will go back to work, most of them after brief vacations since the summer students left. The fall opening, however, is usually different in color from the summer session. Undergraduates, rather than graduates, are now the theme. A conservative estimate places the probable 1937-8 college enrollment at 1,250,000, the equivalent of about half the total number of living college graduates in the United States. It is estimated further that one out of every three of the boys and girls who finished high school last spring will enter college this fall. This photograph was taken at the University of Pennsylvania.

College Girls and Student Jobs

One Girl Describes Ways to 'Keep the Wolf From the Dormitory-Room Door'

In sending us the article which follows, the writer of it, herself a college student, says: "When I entered college I had no idea that there were so many jobs open to women students who needed financial help in college, and so, with my own experience as a guide, I have written this article to help other girls who are going to college and who need to work."

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

So you're going to college. Like most girls with limited college budgets, you probably want to add to your income in order to keep the wolf from the dormitory door. Whether you go to a college or a university, whether it's in the East or the West, whether it's co-educational or strictly feminine, you'll find that you can work and that it's actually fun.

In most institutions of higher learning in the United States many of the best girl students—and some of the worst—are exchanging time and energy for that precious legal tender with which they keep themselves in school.

In most colleges where girls go there are three types of jobs offered: school or sorority, National Youth Administration, and outside or make-your-own jobs.

Waiting On Table

Of all the jobs offered by the college or sorority, it would seem, perhaps, that waiting table was the most "difficult" socially, but actually there is no distinction made between the waitresses and the girls who do not need the opportunity of working. For instance, at my college, a progressive women's college in the West, most of the presidents of the student body have been waitresses. Waiting on table is probably the most lucrative of all jobs and working either part-time or full-time (that is, two meals or three meals a day), a girl can earn from $100 to $300 a year. In many colleges the pay is 40 cents an hour and usually each girl is allowed as much time as is necessary to "set up" her table, eat her own dinner, and serve the girls. Waiting table is also a grand way of extending your group of acquaintances on the campus.

Another job which is open to a few students is that of running the switchboard, usually an automatic board exchange (which isn't an automatic), located either in the administration building or in each of the several dormitories if there are telephones in all the rooms. It isn't hard work and it offers a splendid opportunity to study. The student switchboard operator often receives 35 to 40 cents an hour, which, when multiplied by eight or ten hours a week, runs into a very acceptable sum. This job is also an excellent side-line preparation for office work after graduation.

Library Assistants

Many colleges offer work in the library to those who like books or who wish to become librarians, and as a rule students are paid 35 cents an hour as beginners and 40 cents when they become more proficient. This job especially applies one for work after graduation, for under the tutelage of the head librarian one learns the intricacies of filing, how to check books in and out, and the Dewey decimal system.

A job which already exists in many colleges is that of organizing afternoon tea for the students, their friends, and the faculty. For this work the college or student body usually pays 25 cents an hour for about two or three hours several afternoons a week. The duties are simple. The tea organizer prepares everything and afterward washes the dishes. Your college may not serve tea in the afternoon, but it might be fun to see what you can do to advocate this delightful practice and thereby provide yourself with a job.

Fortunately for the job-seeking collegienne, additional opportunities are offered by the National Youth Administration. Under this agency qualified students are given jobs not only to aid them financially, but also to help them in the field of their major interest wherever possible. The N. Y. A. jobs are open to students in the professors' offices as secretaries, file clerks, and even Chief Errand Runners. Those interested in art are given the opportunity of working on some art project; others are given odd jobs such as mechanical drawing or working in the administrative offices as typists. For the professors, work of all kinds is usually done: letters, memorandums and cataloguing.

Under the N. Y. A., the maximum amount one can earn is $20 a month by working 50 hours at 40 cents an hour. Some jobs pay less, but whatever they pay, it is worth it, for one has the opportunity of knowing the professors better. It is these contacts which make college life so much more stimulating.

There are outside or make-your-own jobs. Most professors have children and are more than willing to have students come and take care of them at night when the parents are on their social rounds. There is very little to do and it offers a good opportunity to do some quiet studying after the children have gone to bed. Students are paid from 25 to 50 cents an hour, depending on the rates offered in the college community.

If you have a typewriter and can type accurately and neatly, you are well on your way to becoming the chief typist for the girls in your dormitory or sorority house who can't or won't type. The only prerequisite is a little sign on the bulletin board signifying your intentions of taking any and all papers at whatever price you think is fair. The price varies from 3 to 10 cents a page, and when term papers are due, one's bank balance mounts up quickly.

Agents for Outside Firms

If you have a yen for real business, you can become the hall or sorority agent for a laundry or cleaning establishment and thereby receive as much as 20 or 25 per cent commission on whatever laundry or cleaning you send in to the company. Your income depends on how persuasive you can be, for competition is keen. While this work has a little more responsibility because you are working for an outside firm, the monthly returns are sufficient to provide that extravagant formal for the Junior Prom or a week-end trip. If you have a knack for waving hair, manicuring nails, or hemming skirts—now that they are getting shorter every hour—you are well on your way toward becoming perhaps not a financial wizard, but at least a little bit independent in earning part of your way through college.

However, there are two cardinal rules to follow in working your way through college: Never make a point of the fact that you are working, and always remember that your primary reason for going to college is—or should be—to get an education.

New Teaching of Mathematics

Exhibits Show How the Subject Is Now Presented With Practical Applications

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Teachers of mathematics are demonstrating to the public the practical application which can be made of geometry, algebra, and other branches of higher mathematics. Exhibits of work done by high school students in mathematics classes for the first time are being exhibited so the rank and file can see for themselves how much the study enters into daily human experience.

In the Adler Planetarium here and in Columbia University, New York, where the two outstanding displays are set up, the pupils show by charts, diagrams, and explanations in layman's language the relation of mathematics to everyday life. Handmade sextants, transits, models of automobiles, furniture and other commercial products as well as cubes, triangles and graphs are collected to give the average person some idea of the new methods of teaching mathematics.

Projects Introduced

"Years ago we just studied mathematics by going through a text-book and working out problems on paper," said Miss Laura E. Christman, a mathematics teacher in Senn High School, Chicago, and chairman of the committee which set up the first exhibit. "But now methods are changing and teachers are encouraged to introduce the making of instruments like sextants and transits to make the study of mathematics more vivid and vital. Projects are introduced in high schools where a whole class works on one big problem."

The present exhibit was placed by students from the Oak Park High School and Lane Technical High School. It will be replaced in October by displays from Tilden High School and Evanston High School, Miss Christman said. The Women's Mathematics Club of Chicago and Vicinity, and the Men's Mathematics Club of the Chicago Metropolitan Area are sponsoring the series of exhibits.

Crystals made of heavy paper illustrated how beautiful are the geometric forms which are naturally produced in precious gems, and in crystals used in the chemistry laboratory. A transit made by a high school boy and a sextant, illustrated how the students today are actually going out and surveying pieces of land and getting practical value from their text-book study, it was explained.

Applied to Mechanics and Art

"The greater the speed, the fewer the teeth in the gears of an automobile" was explained in diagram form by one student. The drawings showed the application of proportion to gears. In fact, several of the displays indicated the close relation of mathematics to automobile manufacture. Pistons, for instance, are cylinders, wheels are circles, and many of the gears are elliptical, it was explained.

Mathematics applied to art was shown in a scrapbook of drawings one of which was a stained glass window where the curves and arcs were emphasized. A colored picture from "Mother Goose" was scratched across the surface with straight lines to illustrate the application of dynamic symmetry to an oblong-shaped painting.

Maximum And Minimum

The law of "maximum and minimum" was put into practice on a piece of tin in a drawing where the corners were measured to indicate how a box of the largest capacity could be made from a given piece with given dimensions.

Dr. Harold Fawcett, of Ohio State University, brought his mathematics class from summer school at Northwestern University to attend the opening of the exhibit. There, members of the two sponsoring clubs, composed mainly of mathematics teachers, heard Dr. Fawcett speak of the latest developments in the teaching of mathematics.

He urged the use of instruments in class work, told of plans to teach teachers of mathematics how to go beyond mere text-book study and interest students in means of applying this subject to everyday living. The chief reason for the study of geometry, he said, was to show the students the nature of proof. He urged the teachers to make mathematics a vivid study.

Today We Hear Echoes of Holiday Travel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Such a wealth of reports from your summer holidays! There is not nearly room to include them all, but we will do our best to give you all a sample of as many as possible before the winter sets in. Those of you who wrote them will not mind, we are sure, if we have to shorten you up a bit in order to get more speakers on the program.

—Chairman.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ancient Pompeii

Pennsylvania

Dear Chairman:

Who is there who has not experienced an ineffable thrill when viewing some historic spot?

It was while walking through the streets and courtyards of the ancient city of Pompeii that I was overwhelmed with an indescribable feeling of wonder and admiration for the wisdom and ability of the people in planning their city and erecting buildings of such an enduring quality that centuries later portions of them exist as mute testimonies of their achievements. And archaeologists are uncovering new evidences of their culture every year.

We speak with justifiable pride of our present-day civilization, yet it is to the skillful workmanship of the builders, sculptors, and painters of long ago that we are indebted for an appreciable amount of our knowledge. Not only along artistic lines, but also in practical ways such as fashioning dishes and kitchen utensils, and displaying merchandise on counters in shops, do we copy the methods used in former ages.

When you see the well-preserved ruins of the two theaters and large amphitheater in Pompeii you realize that the citizens of that day enjoyed going to see a play or game of sport just as we, of today, like our cinemas and football games. The average American college would be glad to have a stadium with a seating capacity equal to that of the Pompeian amphitheater, for it held 20,000 persons. As I gazed at that wide stage and the carefully arranged tiers of seats I could easily imagine a crowd of Pompeian citizens gathered there to watch some spectacle. When I looked at my wrist-watch and realized that there were only a few minutes in which to catch the train for Naples I was quickly brought back to modernity.

You might ask just what started this train of reminiscence. And you might smile when I tell you that it was all because of a small bunch of pansies a friend sent me. The brown velvety face of one of them so closely resembled one that the sympathetic guide had given me in the garden of The House of The Vettii that I was led to indulge in a few recollections and remembrances of my journey there.

(Miss) M. R.

♪ ♪ ♪

How Others Live

Lancashire, England

Dear Chairman:

May I speak at the Round Table and express my gratitude to groups and individuals throughout the world for their efforts to promote happy and peaceful conditions.

A letter received by me this morning tells of a holiday center in the Isle of Wight where overseas visitors from France, Belgium, Denmark, Finland and Germany are spending a holiday as guests. Some years ago my wife and I were privileged to meet a number of Dutch visitors at a similar center in the English Lake District. Through these friends we gained a better understanding of Holland and the Dutch people.

During the last few days we have been motoring through a portion of our charming English countryside. Passing down the picturesque valley of the River Wye from the Cathedral City of Hereford we visited Tintern Abbey. Then on to the Cotswold Hills and later to the University City of Oxford. We returned home through Stratford-on-Avon of Shakespeare fame and Warwick and Kenilworth with their castles. The journey enlarged our knowledge of the surroundings and customs of some of our own countrymen.

In Stratford-on-Avon we met two Australian visitors from Melbourne who had toured Europe and who were leaving England for the United States before returning to Australia. We were interested to hear of their views and impressions.

World peace is aided by such contacts but we do not all find them of common occurrence in our individual experiences and there are many in the populous southeast Lancashire district where I live who lack the opportunity to travel far from their home towns. However, the Youth Round Table does give us an opportunity of hearing of places of beauty and fame and of learning of the ideals and customs of our friends throughout the world.

I continue to look forward to sharing the many good things which are expressed in the letters of Round Tablers from time to time.

(Mr.) L. P.

♪ ♪ ♪

And as the children used to say, "That isn't the half of it." We have not even begun on our supply of travel letters! Later we will make up a meeting of more of them.

Cheerio. . . .

Chairman.

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Nation's Leading Pro Golfers Here Today—Crucial Series for Cubs-Giants

Guldahl, Smith Complete Field In Belmont Golf

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELMONT COUNTRY CLUB, Sept. 21—A field of more than 200 amateur and professional golfers this afternoon completed a lengthy dress rehearsal for tomorrow's opening of the $12,000 international open match play tournament here at the Belmont Country Club.

This afternoon's feature event was the shotmaking exhibition. Snead demonstrated how he hits those long, booming drives. Incidentally, he has won five out of the last six driving contests he has entered. Runyan displayed his art with the spoon, while Shute, Picard, Harry Cooper and others gave exhibitions with various clubs.

Little red-haired Johnny McNiff, Massachusetts state junior champion, is scheduled to raise the curtain at 7:15 tomorrow morning. From then until mid-afternoon a continuous string of golfers, some who represent the country's best, will be touring the long 18-hole layout in quest of a qualifying score.

Field Complete

With the appearance this afternoon of Ralph Guldahl of Chicago, national open champion, and winner yesterday of the 37th western open championship, and the man whom he defeated, Horton Smith, also of Chicago, the field is complete.

Shooting practice rounds yesterday were such golf stars as Ed Dudley, Leo Diegel, Henry Picard, Paul Runyan, Jimmy Hines, Vic Ghezzi, Willie Klein, Frank Strafaci, Tony Manero, Denny Shute, Sam Byrd, Harold McSpaden, Sam Snead, Byron Nelson, and Jesse Guilford.

It was obvious that the one player the first-day gallery wanted to see was Sam Snead. When he teed off the first tee along with Johnny Bulla, Jesse Guilford and Jimmy Demaret, a large crowd fell in behind.

Snead, who is probably one of the longest hitters of the game, has had unusual success in his freshman year in the professional playing circuit. To date his winnings have totaled more than $8000.

"It's a wonderful way of making easy money," the West Virginia pro said. "When I say it's an easy way of making money," he explained, "I don't mean that it's a cinch outscoring the field. As a matter of fact, you have to be at the top of your game to win any money from them."

Sees Turn Now

Snead predicted to his friend Johnny Bulla that he would win one of the remaining money tournaments. He finished ninth in the Hershey and Canadian opens and lost a tie for first in the western by a stroke. "This should be my turn," he grinned.

"There's no one who stands out over the field now as Jones used to," Snead declared. "Years ago the only question the boys would ask while they were playing was 'what's Jones doing?' Nowadays it's only the leader they ask about."

Prefers Medal Play

Snead prefers medal to match play. "I guess it's beause I have played medal more often," he said. "This will be my third match-play tournament and maybe it is what I need—concentrating on one man instead of the whole field."

While the huge field is dominated by professionals, there are a number of local outstanding amateurs making a bid for honors. The Martin twins, Leo and Eddie of Sandy Burr, prominent in Massachusetts golfing circles; Ted Bishop of Woodland, one-time pro; Fred Wright Jr., Commonwealth, six times State champion; Eddie Lowery of Charles River, holder of the state crown in 1932; Jesse Guilford, national amateur champion in 1921, and Joe Lynch of Bue Hills. Both Lynch and Guilford are long hitters and are likely entrants in the driving contest, later in the week.

Merely a Part of the Golf Parade at Belmont

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—Sam Snead, West Virginia; Harold McSpaden, Winchester; Jim Fogarty, Myopia; Jim Demaret, Texas; Byron Nelson, Reading, Penna.; Johnny Bulla, Chicago; Erastus Badger, Mass. G. A. President; Charles Lacey, Long Island; Jesse Guilford, Woodland

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Joe Medwick hit 52nd double of season, tying National League record.

Three Years Ago

Paul Dean pitched no-hit game against Dodgers after brother Dizzy limited them to three blows in first game.

Five Years Ago

Chicago Cubs clinched National League pennant by defeating Pirates 5-2 in first game of doubleheader.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	94	45	.676
Detroit	82	57	.593
Chicago	78	62	.557
Boston	72	64	.529
Cleveland	74	66	.529
Washington	67	73	.479
Philadelphia	47	91	.341
St. Louis	42	99	.298

Results Sept. 20

St. Louis 8, Boston 6.
Boston 7, St. Louis 5.
New York 5, Detroit 0.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	85	53	.616
Chicago	84	57	.596
St. Louis	75	66	.532
Pittsburgh	75	66	.532
Boston	71	70	.504
Brooklyn	61	80	.433
Cincinnati	55	84	.396
Philadelphia	55	85	.393

Results Sept. 20

New York 10, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 5, Brooklyn 0.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Football Plays May Be Different

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Football plays may be decidedly different this season from the variety which were dominant up to last year, when several innovations which have been knocking at the door for several seasons began to get their feet inside. There are also several new rules which will also play a considerable part in the new developments.

The most important of these new rules opens the way for a new style of kickoff. No longer must the kickoff side deliver the ball in fair territory into the hands of one of its opponents. It may be kicked out of bounds, either deliberately or accidentally, and it is left to the receiving side to take the ball for a scrimmage either 10 yards in from the point it went out of bounds, or bring it forward to the 35-yard line, whichever position seems best to it.

This was made plain by Walter R. Okeson, now holder of the twin positions of chairman of the National Rules Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and appointer of the men who shall officiate in the games of the Eastern Intercollegiate Association members, which include most of the leading Eastern colleges. He also stated to the gathering of the Eastern Football Coaches Association, from which his appointees will be selected, that even when batted out of bounds by a defense player, accidentally or intentionally, the rule would apply.

Kicking a Free Ball

The other important rule interpretation had to do with a kick of a free ball. If the ball comes in contact with a player's foot, intentionally or otherwise, it is a kick; but if the ball hits any other part of a player, it is not. The incident arose in last year's game between Yale and Navy, when Larry Kelley kicked the ball toward Navy's goal and then fell on it. Then the question of intention entered into the controversy, as the rule provided that an intentional kick went to the opponents at the point of the kick, as it will now, whether the kick is made by accident or otherwise.

But an even more probable innovation, which began to show up last year, is likely to be the prolific use of the lateral. This method of passing, the oldest in the game, having been an integral part of the original rugby game, was brought into the rules several years ago, but the coaches fought shy of it at first, and only occasionally was the side-angle pass utilized.

Last year, alone and in combination with the forward, it proved its efficiency as an attack, and reports from many training camps indicate that there will be many more laterals this season than ever before, and that with the rule as to tackling and the slow whistle operating, which requires the runner to be stopped, laterals will be shot right and left with great frequency.

Okeson also announced that this will be his last year as the arbiter and selecter of officials, and that he will relegate some of the work to an assistant, to be selected today by the Eastern Intercollegiate Association, who will become his successor next year. He will remain, however, as chairman of the rules committee, so his interpretations will still be a part of the pre-season functions.

National Horseshow Plans

Plans are already in full swing for the National Horseshow, with increased classes, and several innovations of importance. The most important of these, as the result of the development of the interest in the lesser shows this year, will be the Good Hands Cup, designed to promote and emphasize to young riders the importance of kindness and gentleness in handling their mounts.

This plan was set in motion some years ago by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, better known as the ASPCA, who offered a Championship Cup in 1929, to be competed for at the Show. Now the event has grown to such an extent that only survivors of the event in the various shows during the summer are allowed to compete at Madison Square Garden for the Trophy donated by Richard Welling, a director of the ASPCA. More than 90 horseshows held Good Hands contests last summer, in contrast to the 15 which inaugurated it.

In this connection the ASPCA is calling attention to one of the objects which led it first to enter into the plan. While the old-time docking enters into the judging, an even more cruel form of torture, in the opinion of the heads of the Society, is the breaking and setting up of the tails of horses, to give an effect of a high arching tail, often done in the case of three and five gaited saddle horses who do not have banged tails. The regulations now forbid the use of a horse so treated in the Good Hands events anywhere, and also the ASPCA and the American Humane Society warns contestants not to purchase such horses. A special leaflet is being circulated by the Societies to all contestants in the classes held this year, as a part of the propaganda to abolish the custom. The Directors of the Association of American Horseshows also condemn and protest against the practice.

N. E. Sidelines

Yale's football squad was ordered through an active scrimmage today by Coach Ducky Pond. Ten gray squad players were promoted yesterday to bring the total number of "Blues" to 30. The new members are Bill Moody and Bob Smith, ends; Bill Starbuck, Cy Taylor and John McQuiggan, tackles; Henry Wood, guard; Brown Watson, center; Bill Albinger, Bill Snavely and Dori Henry, backs.

♪ ♪ ♪

With the first game of the season only four days away, Coach Earl Blaik of Dartmouth today yanked four men out of his varsity lineup for replacement by second-stringers. George Sommers, 195-pound sophomore tackle from Duluth, Minn., replaced Moose Taylor at the left tackle post; Joe Pyrtek filled in for Ed Wakelin at left end; Cowboy Hayden was at the left halfback position and Fred Hollingsworth, second string halfback, took Harry Gates' place as varsity quarter. Yesterday's workout consisted of a long passing drill.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Dick Harlow of Harvard, pleased with the improved play of his squad yesterday, held a lengthy scrimmage this morning in order to put his charges on edge for Saturday's first inter-squad game. Capt. Russ Allen reported in uniform yesterday for his first appearance of the season. Fundamentals, forwards and one pass defense comprised most of yesterday's practice. Harlow said the players carried out assignments better than last week.

♪ ♪ ♪

Brown's gridsters were scheduled for a lengthy drill this afternoon as Coach Tuss McLaughry points toward Saturday's game with Connecticut State College. Last year the Storrs team swamped the Bruins 27-0 and Coach McLaughry and his boys are out to avenge that defeat.

♪ ♪ ♪

A veteran Boston College team will open the local season next Saturday against Northeastern. Coach Gil Dobie dropped the last of four sophomores from the Eagles' varsity lineup yesterday. For the first time this season Dobie drilled his men in the alumni field enclosure.

♪ ♪ ♪

Pat Hanley has named his tentative first team at Boston University. Rollie Bernard and Al Hogerson have won the end positions; Felix Dixon and Paul Sullivan, tackles; Maxie Miller and Chet Smith, guards; Johnny Walker, center. The backfield will have Saul Nechtem, Don Livingston, Russ Lawry, and Lou Blazynski. Another quartet, which comes a close second, is composed of Capt. Leon Spivack, Earl Crompton, Garry Famiglietti, and Cob Colburn. Hanley said that these two backfields represent the finest the Terriers have had since he came here four years ago.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

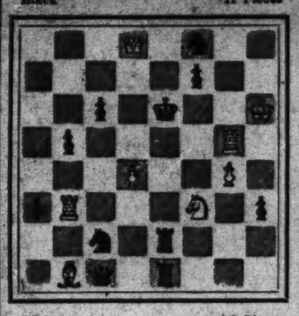
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sept. 21, 1937

Problem No. 1968

By Herbert Maller, Dunkirk, Indiana

Black 11 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

(From the Emery Memorial. The distinguishing feature is the bi-valve unpinning.)

Problem No. 1969

By Percy Bowater, San Marino, Calif.

Black 4 Pieces

White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Mr. Bowater, whose problems always have pleasing zest, offers this especially for Christian Science Monitor readers. The key is excellent.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1966. K-Kt5

No. 1967. 1. Kt-Kt3 threatens
2. BxQch
1. —— PxKtch
2. K-Q3
1. —— Q-K5ch
2. BxQch

End-Game No. 374. White's quickest win is 1 QxPch, KxQ; 2 B-B5ch, K-R4; 3 P-Kt4ch, KtxP; 4 R-R3ch, K-Kt4; 5 Kt-K4 mate. Other variations are equally fatal.

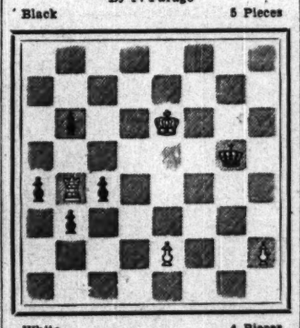
End-Game

The composed ending differs from the problem in being unlimited as to moves, but it can adopt problem themes and is capable of great artistic development. The ending below won first prize in the ending tourney conducted in connection with the Munich Olympiad last year.

End-Game No. 375

By P. Farago

Black 5 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and draw

Notes

Carlos E. Guimard of Buenos Aires, who played for the Argentine Republic at Stockholm, took advantage of his presence in Europe by participating in the centennial tournament of the Worcester (England) Chess Club. He shared first and second prizes with Thomas of London. Dr. A. Seitz of Augsburg, Germany, well-known European chess journalist, was third.

In the Class A tourney, Mrs. Mary Bain of New York, who made a good showing in the women's championship held in conjunction with the International Team Tournament at Stockholm, was first.

Former United States Champion Marshall, who captained the victorious American team at Stockholm, visited Holland early this month. At Amsterdam he played five consultation games simultaneously, winning three and drawing two. At Rotterdam he played nine consultation games, winning six and drawing three.

World Champion Euwe played two exhibition games with the Czechoslovak grand master Flohr just before the latter's participation in the Semmering tournament. Euwe won one game and drew the other. Holland has certainly been active in a chess way since Euwe won the championship, which, by the way, he will defend in a match with former champion Alekhine starting early in October. Present form would indicate that Euwe will be successful.

Here is one of Euwe's victories at Stockholm. The victim, playing for Iceland, was gradually outplayed and did not exert the champion greatly, since he apparently decided that his best chance lay not in careful defensive measures but in attack.

English Defense

Euwe White	Gilfer Black	Euwe White	Gilfer Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4	21 PxP	PxP
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	22 KR-Q	QR-Q
3 P-KKt3	P-Q4	23 Kt-Q3	P-Kt4 (b)
4 PxP	KtxP	24 PxP	PxP
5 B-Kt2	Kt-Kt3 (a)	25 Kt-B3	P-Kt5
6 P-Q3	Kt-Kt3	26 Kt-R4	Kt-KB3
7 P-KR4	P-KR3	27 Q-Q2 (c)	P-KB5
8 Q-Kt3	P-QB3	28 B-R5	Q-B
9 Kt-B3	B-Q2	29 BxR	RxB
10 Kt-K4	B-B2	30 Q-R5	PxP
11 B-Q2	Castles	31 PxP	P-K5
12 QR-B	Kt-K2	32 Q-B3	Q-K3
13 Castles	P-QKt3	33 Q-K3	K-B2
14 B-B3	B-K3	34 R-B	R-KR
15 Q-R3	P-KB4	35 RxKtch	KxR
16 Kt-Q2	B-Q3	36 R-Bch	K-K12
17 P-QKt4	Kt-Q2	37 Q-Kt5ch	Kt-K13
18 Q-Kt2	Q-B2	38 Kt-B5ch	K-Kt
19 Kt-B4	BxKt	39 KtxB	QxKt
20 PxB	P-B4	40 R-B6	Resigns

(a) Aiming for KKt3, where the Kt is not particularly effective.
(b) Rather helping the White cause.
(c) A dual threat! The beginning of the end.

Giants and Cubs Vastly Improved Since Mid-Term

By the Associated Press

From all angles—pitching, hitting or quadrilateral—the Cubs and Giants figure to show a brand new way of going about the business of beating off each other in their current crucial series for the National League pennant.

Simply because they are two altogether different ball clubs than they were as late as a month ago, all performances in their previous meetings can be tossed into the discard in figuring the three-game set that got under way in Chicago.

The Giants, with more power and a vast improvement in their two top right-handers, Hal Schumacher and Harry Gumbert, are far stronger than the team which has lost 11 of 19 games to the Cubs this year.

Chicago, on the other hand, boasts three far improved twirlers in Larry French, Tex Carleton and comeback Curt Davis. With Ripper Collins back after a month's hospital stay, and Gabby Hartnett hammering the cover off the ball, they are well up in their hitting stock.

King Carl Hubbell will probably see action for the Giants only as a relief flinger, if at all. He was taking a well-earned rest after becoming the first National League pitcher to win 20 games this year, with an elegant four-hit, seven-inning relief trick against the Cardinals yesterday, as the Giants bested the Gas House Gang, 10-3. This left the New Yorkers 2½ games in front, since the second-place Cubs beat Brooklyn, 5-4, after stopping a four-run Dodger rally in the ninth.

Hubbell missed by some three hours the distinction of becoming the first 20-game winner in the big leagues, Lefty Gomes beat him to it with a four-hit, 5-0 win for the Yankees over the Tigers.

Schumacher and French, make all the difference in the world in the present National League race. When they last saw action against the respective rival clubs, both were about as useful as a Christmas tree on January 3. But Lefty Larry, who goes against Harry Gumbert in the opener, now is sporting a three-game winning streak in which he has allowed just 14 hits. Schumacher, a completely rebuilt job since Bill Terry gave Harry Danning the task of catching him, has gone the route in five of his last six starts, and has won four of them.

Gumbert and his curve always look good against the Cubs, and, like Schumacher, is considerably more impressive since Danning has been on the receiving end for him.

Schumacher and Melton, the Giants' elegant southpaw rookie, will be the New York starters in the other two games. Carleton, who baffled the Giants with three hits once this season, and Davis, a Giant nemesis of the past, will go for Chicago.

In the other tilts on yesterday's curtailed program, the Browns and Boston Red Sox split a doubleheader, St. Louis winning the opener, 8 to 6, and dropping the nightcap, 7 to 5. All other clubs had the day off.

Maranville Scans Help Wanted For Big League Job

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21 (AP)—Rabbit Maranville looked over the "help wanted—major league managers" columns today and announced himself ready, willing and able to step back into the big time.

After two years in the bushes producing miracles at Elmira, N. Y., and Montreal, the Rabbit figures "it would be a cinch managing a big league club."

"Boy, there's nothing to it," he explained carefully. "After handling an outfit in the minors, it would be a cinch to take over a club in the big leagues. All the players up there have been taught how to play. There's no grinding the same thing day after day—you tell them once and they stay told."

And, confidentially (Cincinnati, St. Louis and way points, please note) there's nothing standing in the way of the Rabbit's return to the big tent, where he was a large part of the show for 23 years, with Boston's Bees (nee Braves).

"I'm free to shoot for a higher job," he revealed. "I haven't been asked by any team yet, but there's nothing to stop me if I get a bid. Club officials at Montreal told me to go right ahead and take any higher job that's offered."

Maranville can feel plenty proud over his job this year even though his club was knocked out of the Governors' Cup playoffs by Baltimore last night. Given a squad of veterans who weren't rated any too well, sprinkled here and there with doubtful youngsters, he put together a clicking combination of Montreal Royals that wound up second only to Newark's wonder team in the International League.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Picking the 1937 Sullivan Medal Winner

That tribunal of 400 sports leaders of the United States which annually names the amateur athlete who is to receive the James E. Sullivan Trophy is now busy selecting the names of those athletes which each is to submit to the committee of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States that has charge of the awarding of the trophy. That will mean something like 1600 names will have to be gone over by the committee, which, in turn, will pick 10 from this large list and resubmit them to the original selectors, who will cast their final ballots, with the one of the 10 receiving the most votes being awarded the trophy. In sending out this year's ballots, Daniel J. Ferris emphasized the fact that the selection should be based on good character, sportsmanship and high ideals of amateurism as well as athletic ability.

The Sullivan Trophy

Budge Likely Winner

For the first time in the history of the Sullivan Trophy, it looks very much as if a lawn tennis player might get the valuable prize, for J. Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif., appears to be the most likely winner. As an amateur player of marked ability in his field of play, there can be no question but what he is deserving, and as to character and good sportsmanship, he certainly comes up to the requirements. Helen Wills Moody finished third in 1930 and 1931 and fourth in 1932. Helen H. Jacobs finished fourth in the 1936 competition, and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. was eighth in 1931. Budge's record for 1937, however, is much more impressive than that of any of those mentioned above, with the possible exception of Mrs. Moody, and what is still more in his favor, he does not appear to have any standout rival such as faced Mrs. Moody the years her name was placed in nomination.

Chief Rivals to Budge

When it comes to looking the field over for other athletes who are worthy of the 1937 award, the ones that come quickest to mind are Ralph Flanagan and Katherine Rawls, two swimmers from Miami, Fla.; John Goodman of Omaha, 1937 amateur golf champion; Thomas Hitchcock Jr. and Stewart B. Iglehart of New York, Uncle Sam's two 10-goal polo players, and Helen Stephens of Fulton, Mo. Of the above, Flanagan, Goodman and Iglehart are the only ones who have not been honored by having their names among the last 10 in one of the years since 1930. Miss Stephens and Hitchcock were fifth and sixth among the last 10 of 1936. While Miss Rawls was seventh in 1934. All of the above are well worthy of being given serious consideration for this year's award, and one of them is pretty sure to get it, if it is not given to the man who won the All-England singles, doubles and mixed doubles, the United States singles and mixed doubles, as well as furnishing the victories which brought the Davis Cup back home after a 10-year stay on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean.

Track Leads in Past Awards

It is interesting to note that track men are far in the lead among the winners to date. In only two instances has a man connected with some other branch of sport been rewarded, and curiously enough both of them were golfers. That track men should predominate is not at all inappropriate, as the man in whose honor the trophy is given was deeply interested in track and field competition and was one of the founders and for many years a high official in the A. A. U. Bernard E. Berlanger, James A. Bausch, Glenn V. Cunningham, William R. Bonthron and Glenn Morris are worthy representatives of the spiked shoe, while in Robert T. Jones Jr. and W. Lawson Little Jr., golf contributed two splendid golfers and fine sportsmen.

Sports Huddle

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Colleges in the East are wrangling over the selection this week of a successor to Walter Okeson of Lehigh as high commissioner . . . in charge of officiating assignments . . . "Okey," who has the football rules committee, a job at Lehigh University and a gold mine to keep tabs on, asked to be relieved last year but there seems to be difficulty finding suitable replacement unless Henry W. (Esky) Clark, now athletic director at Lafayette, can be persuaded to take the job.

Ranks of baseball playing managers have thinned but playing coaches on pro gridirons are taking the spotight . . . Johnny Blood of the Pittsburgh Pirates and Dutch Clark of the Detroit Lions both gave first-hand demonstrations of how it should be done in personally leading their clubs to National League victories yesterday . . . Football statistics, which we have been trying to systematize for several seasons, are interesting but we are constantly poting proof that they don't have much bearing on the final score . . . For example, Idaho once gained 347 yards from scrimmage while Oregon failed to gain a single yard, yet Oregon won, 27 to 21. . . .

Guldahl Adds Western Open to Golf Honors

CLEVELAND, Sept. 21 (AP)—Ralph Guldahl, the 25-year-old Chicagoan, occupied today a new niche in golfdom's hall of fame as the first in history to win the national open and the western open championships in the same year.

He also was the fourth golfer in all history to successfully defend his western open championship, ranking with Willie Anderson, "Long Jim" Barnes, and Walter Hagen.

By defeating Horton Smith of Chicago by four strokes at Canterbury Golf Club yesterday in a play-off for the western open crown, Guldahl added $500 in tournament prize money to the sizable purse he had accumulated over the winter circuit and the summer itinerary, where his standout performance came in winning the national open by setting a new record with a 72-hole card of 281.

Guldahl also won, as an added prize, half of the gate receipts for the 18-hole play-off, amounting to around $300.

International League Playoff

(First Semi-Final)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	4	1	.800
Montreal	1	4	.200

Result Sept. 20

Baltimore 4, Montreal 2.

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THE CRILLON
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Refined cooking
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The Centre of the World
Hotel Restaurant and Brasserie
Finest Cuisine in Europe
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Quality food at modern prices
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SWITZERLAND

GENEVA

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Chez Racine
BUFFET DE CORNAVIN

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LUNCHEON Closed Sundays DINNER

Amusements

WATCH for this play—
when it comes to your city this season!
GILBERT MILLER presents
TOVARICH
The international stage-success of Paris, London and New York that has been translated and played in 22 languages, introducing to each the Russian word of its title that means "Comrade". Its charm and humor and dashes of sentiment won it a run of ten months in New York last season.
Produced by the Producer of
"VICTORIA REGINA", "THE LATE CHRISTOPHER BEAN" "PETRIFIED FOREST", "BERKELEY SQUARE", "JOURNEY'S END" and other notable plays.
REVIEWED IN THE MONITOR LAST OCTOBER
WATCH LOCAL PAPERS FOR ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PLAYING DATES IN YOUR CITY

BOSTON

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4 WEEKS ONLY—Secure Seats Now
HELEN HAYES
in GILBERT MILLER'S Production
Victoria Regina
By Laurence Housman

PLYMOUTH—TONIGHT 8:30
SAM H. HARRIS' PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
by MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN
EVES. 55c to $2.75 THURS. SAT. MAT. 55c to $2.20 Pop Mat 55c to $1.65

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Kennedy's Men's Store Hub. 2550

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Wednesday—Extra
BORN TO DANCE
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NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAURICE EVANS
IN SHAKESPEARE'S
KING RICHARD II
New York, St. James Theatre, Sept. 15-Oct. 16
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE, Week of Oct. 18
COAST-TO-COAST TOUR FOLLOWS

Business and Industry

Market Seen Unresponsive to Controls, If Sentiment Adverse

Commerce and Finance

SEC Resists Test Of Utility Act By Holding Concerns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Securities and Exchange Commission has filed a brief in the Second United States Circuit Court of Appeals to resist efforts by the Electric Bond & Share Company and other utility defendants to test the constitutionality of the Public Utility Holding Company Act as a whole. The action of the SEC will continue its defense of Section 4(a) and 5, the registrations provisions, as separable and workable clauses of the statute.

Judge Julian W. Mack made a strong point in his decision last Jan. 29 when he completely upheld the Administration's policy and legal views on the act when he discussed the effectiveness of publicity. The brief just filed also dwelt heavily on the effectiveness of publicity, permitted under the registration provisions, in wiping out abuses in the utility industry.

Conditions of Brief

The brief, defending Judge Mack's refusual to entertain a cross-complaint against the government, charged that the defendants had come to court with "unclean hands because their prayer for affirmative relief is predicted on the fact that they have refused, without legal justification, to register." Pursuing this statement, the SEC asserted that the courts would be opened to "bitter partisan and political strife" if they considered hypothetical cases.

The brief insisted that the companies must register before they can test the act as a whole or any part of it, as Judge Mack held.

"The government no less than the defendants might secure definite advantages by having this court pass upon the validity of the Act and each of its provisions, so that the commission could proceed with the administration and enforcement of the entire act and have its constitutional powers once and finally determined," the brief contended. "Such an omnibus decision would undoubtedly eliminate a great deal of inevitable litigation."

"The system of advisory opinions is not without advantage; it has found acceptance in the jurisprudence of some of our States and of a number of foreign countries.

"The use of advisory opinions, however, was rejected by the Constitution Convention of 1787 and not without reason. There are grave objections to the use of advisory opinions, particularly in constitutional cases. The limitations of the judicial function under our Constitution to the adjudication of definitely defined and concrete controversies, was, not unwisely, considered necessary to assure the separation of the three great powers of government, the legislative, executive and judicial.

"Courts are not concerned with political or partisan issues, as such; and to force upon the courts the review of legislation as such, severed from concreteness of a vital controversy where the issues of law and of fact are specially defined and definitely limited, would go far to discredit the judicial process, and would throw upon the judiciary the full impact of bitter partisan and political strife.

"A statute in abstracto, subject to all sorts of fanciful hopes and unreasonable fears, is quite different from a specific provision soberly interpreted in the light of specific facts and circumstances. The judicial process is not 'a brooding omnipresence in the sky.' The ultimate protection afforded by the great constitutional guarantees is to be found not in general and sweeping declarations of the courts based upon hypothetical controversies, but in actual and precise adjudications of public and private right."

Registry Important

On the question of separability, the SEC urged that if the registration provisions should be adjudged invalid, then nearly all the other provisions would fail. But the converse was not true. If Section 4 (a) and 5 were divorced from Section 11, the "death-sentence clause" to eliminate certain types of holding companies, even if they were detached completely from the rest of the act, it was argued, those two provisions would afford "some, if not the fullest, measure of relief from the evils and abuses."

"The registration provisions of the act, in and by themselves," according to the brief, "are of the utmost importance to the well-being of investors, consumers and the general public, whom the Congress sought to protect. The registration provisions provide full and continuing information regarding interstate holding-company systems, for the protection of investors, consumers and the public.

"The abuses enumerated in Section 1 of the act have in many instances sprung from the inaccessibility and unavailability of information about the holding company, its interests, and activities. Publicity in itself is a great deterrent to financial chicanery and abuse."

Inconveniences and uncertainties complained of by the defendants as due to the act, were really caused by their "deliberate failure to register," the brief alleged. It added that when the defendants, who control 15 per cent of the industry, register the courts can resolve "the Constitutional issues as they arise in actual controversy in an orderly, intelligent and judicial way."

Roeser & Pendleton Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WORTH, Texas—Roeser & Pendleton, Inc., and its subsidiary, W. H. Roeser, Inc., in its earnings report for the six months ended June 30, 1937, shows consolidated net income, after operating expenses, income charges and estimated provisions for reserves for depreciation, depletion, development cost, amortization and federal income taxes, of $167,252, equal to $0.79 a share on the 211,815 shares of capital stock outstanding.

Public Debt Under 37 Billions Again

By the Associated Press

Washington

The public debt dropped below the $37,000,000,000 level on Sept. 18 for the first time since Aug. 24.

The debt declined $148,667,000 to $36,860,862,00, due to retirement of maturing discount bills.

A total of $350,000,000 of bills, maturing in mid-September, are being retired from cash provided by third-quarter income tax collections.

These collections, which totaled $379,927,000 between Sept. 1 and Sept. 18, have cut this year's deficit to $284,076,000, compared with a $432,040,000 deficit at this time last year.

Japan Has Sent U. S. $100,000,000 in Gold Since First of July

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury, finding fewer sellers of gold in Europe, is receiving a steady stream of the yellow metal from Japan.

Officials said the Japanese exports may be due in part to armament and other buying for the undeclared war in China.

Although saying it cannot be ascertained definitely what Japan is doing with the proceeds of her gold sales, these authorities said a part probably is going for purchases in the United States and the remainder, converted into sterling or other currencies, for buying in Europe.

Japan now has an unfavorable trade balance, necessitation export of gold. In addition, it has announced the metal will be shipped whenever necessary to maintain the stability of the yen.

Since July 1, the Treasury has been buying gold at the rate of about $4,400,000 a day, compared with $5,800,000 daily during the first half of this year and $4,700,000 a day during the 12-month fiscal period which ended June 30.

Of the $350,000,000 in gold which has flowed into Treasury vaults since July 1, almost $100,000,000 has come from Japan. Since the Japanese exports to this country started in March, about $180,000,000 of the metal has been shipped across the Pacific.

Officials said the falling off in total gold imports has resulted from decreased shipments from Europe, where they asserted "hoarded" stocks have declined sharply.

The Federal Reserve Board estimated that less than $500,000,000 of gold now is hoarded in London, compared with two or three times that sum in the depression years.

The Treasury's gold stocks stand at $12,666,000,000, a record peak.

Domestic Wools Hold Firm; Prices Overseas Lower

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Agriculture Department reports the domestic wool situation has not materially changed in the last month, but that wool prices at recent Australian and British sales tended downward.

Although trading in the domestic market was light in August, prices remained firm, the department said. With supplies in the United States and foreign countries below average, little change is expected in domestic prices the remainder of 1937.

Consumption of apparel wool by United States mills declined further in July, and was 17 per cent smaller than in July of last year, it was announced. Total mill consumption on a scoured basis for the first seven months of this year was reported, however, 11 per cent larger than in the similar period of 1936. Mill consumption in the remainder of 1937 is not expected to be as large as in the closing months of 1936.

The department's London attaché reported the series of sales that closed in Sydney, Australia September 9, found closing prices of well-grown descriptions 5 per cent lower than at the opening on August 30, and some other descriptions from 10 to 15 per cent lower.

Prices at the Brisbane sales, opened September 13, remained at about the Sydney closing levels. London wool sales, opened September 14, were reported characterized by prices from 5 to 15 per cent lower than those at the close on July 16 of the previous series.

The department said the outlook for the new selling season in the Southern Hemisphere was uncertain because of the possibility Japan might not be active in the wool market as had been expected.

Empire Countries Taking More Canadian Products

OTTAWA (CP)—Empire countries are taking a large share of Canada's products. An analysis of domestic exports in August published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed $45,853,755 worth went to the empire, a jump of 18.7 per cent from $38,625,560 in August, 1936.

This came closer to the $55,617,505 total to the rest of the world, which in turn was up 3.1 per cent from $53,933,935.

Exports to the United Kingdom amounted to $35,726,662, compared with $30,938,761, an increase of $4,787,901, or 15.5 per cent. Exports to Australia advanced to $3,147,942 from $2,072,213, or 51 per cent, while exports to New Zealand rose to $1,946,195 from $968,524, up 101 per cent.

The United States bought $44,122,202 of exports, compared with $44,398,381, a decrease of $276,629, or 1 per cent.

Utilities Hearing Oct. 13

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has delayed until October 13 its hearing on an application by Utilities Power & Light Corporation, Ltd., to acquire $6,000,000 of securities in the Utilities Power & Light Corporation and its subsidiaries.

Next Year's Auto Output Is Placed At 5,100,000 Units

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—Even without the retarding influence often exerted by major changes in models, the automobile industry is considered somewhat backward in getting its 1938 stride, according to Burnham Finney, writing in the American Machinist. However, output is beginning to rise after having reached the lowest point for the year, it is pointed out.

Buick is building more than 500 cars a day and as soon as possible intends to push its assemblies up to 1400. Plymouth, having swung over quickly to the '38 series, hopes to be making 1000 cars a day by Oct. 1 and soon thereafter will boost production to 2000 a day.

Fewer Tooling Layoffs

The industry's days are crowded with sales meetings, press previews of new cars and efforts to get manufacturing tangles straightened out. There have been fewer layoffs during the tooling period than ever before in history. The year's employment peak for Chrysler Corp. is reported to have been on May 20 when 77,103 persons were at work. The bottom was touched on Sept. 2 with 41,428 workers. If only production men should be included in the figures, employment by the corporation totaled 48,589 on May 20 and 16,547 on Sept. 2.

There is diverse opinion regarding the effects of car price advances on new car buying next year, according to the publication's survey. General Motors divisions contend stoutly that 1938 will be the equal of 1937, but some other companies have their fingers crossed. Some observers feel that a number of purchasers may step down rather than up in price class the coming year. Admittedly only time will tell. The industry will know the trend by the end of the year. Thus far retail sales have been very good despite price increases.

The survey indicates that unless all signs fail, the year will end with production near 5,100,000 units. That is based on the fact that in the January-August period assemblies were 3,784,400 cars and trucks. September output is estimated at 190,000. The industry surely should duplicate its fourth quarter showing of a year ago when 1,154,823 units came off the lines.

Ford Augments Body-Making

Lately Ford has purchased some new press equipment, presumably for expansion of its body-making facilities at the Rouge plant. The report persists that Ford intends to build a larger proportion of its bodies itself. Ford is proceeding with erection of its new "village industry" at Milford, Mich., which will turn out carburetors. It likewise is contemplating construction of a new assembly plant near St. Louis on the Mississippi. Incidentally, Chrysler has increased its productive capacity by 250,000 cars for '38 and is hopeful that it may have to use it the coming season.

General Motors is to reopen its Canadian factory at Regina, which has been idle since 1930, and is spending $700,000 in overhauling and rehabilitating it. Briggs will spend several million dollars on a new metal molding plant to be built on Mound Road just north of Eight Mile Road outside Detroit. The property is reported to adjoin that of Dodge Truck.

Though the automotive labor situation appears to be well in hand, there is an underlying feeling of tension. The United Automobile Workers have declared their intention of getting a contract from Ford "before snow flies" and nobody knows what may happen at Dearborn. There are some bright spots, too. There hasn't been an unauthorized strike in General Motors for more than 90 days, concludes the review.

Jackson Speaks On Federal Regulation

NEW YORK (AP)—A choice between regulation by competition or by government control was placed before a group of New York business and professional men by Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

Speaking before the Trade and Commerce Bar Association and trade association executives, Mr. Jackson said he was not interested in "trust busting" for the sheer joy of "trust busting," but was interested in "the establishment of a consistent national policy of monopoly control, intelligible both to those expected to comply with it and those expected to enforce it.

"American business must make up its mind whether it favors the regulation by competition contemplated by our anti-trust laws, or the only probable alternative—government control," Mr. Jackson said.

For 40 years, he said, the United States has had a statute that appears to condemn every combination which restrains trade, but there are court decisions which make possible a plausible legal defense of almost any combination.

Alleged 'Bucket Shop' Had 50,000 on Its 'Sucker List'

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—A "Sucker List" with 50,000 names and addresses, Prosecutor's Detective Lieutenant Thomas Dimond said, was compiled by the Paine Statistical Corporation whose office here was raided as a "bucket shop."

Evidence of a $500,000 swindle among 400 investors was uncovered, he said, and warrants were issued for the arrest of J. Overton Paine and five others on charges of fraud in securities transactions.

Business Failures Less

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States fell to 139 for the week ended Sept. 16, last, the lowest figure since October, 1936, Dun & Bradstreet reports. In the five days preceding they stood at 96 and a year ago were 130.

Inflation Seen Not Inevitable Despite Vast Money Reserves

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Resumption of the downtrend in stocks this week revives in more serious form the problem of how far the present business recession can go, and what, if anything can be done about it. Even if no business recession was on the cards when the recent break in stock prices started in mid-August, the jar to confidence of steadily dropping prices would make such recession likely, and bearishness is now feeding on itself.

Like every market shake-out, this one is shaking out faith in a good many certainties that have proved a little less than certain. Tops among these is of course the certainty of inevitable inflation — whatever that word ever meant. Of course it is still possible that in another five or ten years commodity prices will go so high that a plate of beans will cost a dollar, and the dollar will look like 30 cents. But, for the time being at least, that vision is receding over the horizon, and with it the reasoning that created it.

Incorrect Timing

There were plenty of rock-faults in that reasoning, including the now obvious fault of incorrect timing. But the greatest flaw was in the word "inevitable," and the flaw in the "inevitable" theory was the mechanical implication that cause and result in business and finance could be anticipated as in a machine.

In short, people with the inflation idea saw our huge gold reserves and our huge bank reserves and our huge armory of inflationary measures which have been made possible in recent years by abandonment of the old rules of the financial games, and they concluded that there was something dynamic about them, as though bread would rise without leaven.

The catch in this line of reasoning is a simple one. People's ideas of a safe or a standard credit "base" change along with changes in the base. What seemed a basis for thrilling financial adventure in 1929 seemed of questionable adequacy in 1930. The monetary and banking reserves which in 1933, 1934 and 1935 looked more than adequate seemed less than adequate in 1936 and 1937 when the Government, through the Federal Reserve System, raised the reserve requirements in order to keep the financial community from counting too heavily on its reserves.

The conservatism which the credit authorities took as their mood was no monopoly; the financial community and the business community also began to turn conservative at about the same time; in fact the financial community was ahead, for the banks began selling government bonds so heavily this year that the Reserve system had hardly announced its intention of raising reserve requirements the last notch before the decline of government bonds caused the authorities to reverse their attitude and begin open-market purchases of these bonds.

Authorities Change Ideas Too

The attitude of the business community toward its reserves fluctuates somewhat like the attitude of an individual toward his own financial status. When he makes $1000 a year and has $1000, he feels well-off if he can double these figures. But when he makes $5000 and has $5000, he may feel poorly if these figures are dropped to $4000.

How changing standards must be taken into account is neatly illustrated in the recent attitude of both the banks and the authorities toward excess reserves. In the 1920's the commonest figure cited to show the strength of the credit base was the composite ratio of the legal reserve assets of the 12 Reserve banks to their note and deposit liabilities, commonly called the "federal reserve ratio." "Excess reserves" was a term familiar only to traditional followers of the New York Clearing House figures; as a whole, instead of having excess reserves the member banks were heavily in debt to the Reserve banks. But people felt that, provided these borrowings did not go much over $1,500,000,000, fundamental credit conditions were sound as a nut. Two months ago, however, the member banks began to indicate an aversion to rediscounting at all, and a decline in the excess reserves to $750,000,000 was considered a danger signal.

The recent action of the Washington authorities indicates that, far from being more confident than the banks, they felt fundamentally the same way, much like the mother who cannot teach her child to disregard thunderstorms because she fears them herself. Times have changed, and with them standards, and because the "base of the credit structure" has so elastic and vague a meaning in relation to anything except banking history, people change their standards with their moods, and so do the authorities.

The burden of proof really rests on those who assume that easing the money market through such measures as squirting in $300,000,000 of "inactive" gold and resuming open-market Reserve buying of bonds will stimulate business. The tangible effect of these things on business can at most amount to the change of 1 or 2 per cent in the cost of borrowing money. It makes money easier to borrow, but it ought to be evident by now that it is one thing to put the credit cheese before the business mouse, another to make him nibble at it.

That Government Gesture

The only other effect such moves can have is intangible or psychological. And here plenty of difficulties arise. In the first place, if the business community does not have faith in the credit authorities, but prefers to stick to the Dow-Jones' averages, or to any other formula, index, incantation, or market guide, nothing can be done about it. In the second place, the possibility of every official easy-money or inflationary or encouraging action has already been public knowledge among financially initiated persons long before it is taken. Everybody—or at least a lot of people—knew months ago that the Inactive Gold Fund was liable to be tapped—and the Reserve banks were liable to be called on for more open-market bond buying, whenever a government as dependent on prosperity as this one became the least bit jumpy. So there was very little surprise in these moves.

As a matter of fact, the recent action was a slight surprise in Wall Street, where many people expected such action but not quite so soon. But it had, therefore, a double effect on future credit moves. In the first place, the speed with which the action was taken led to the disquieting thought that conditions were even worse than supposed. In the second place, it will, in case business actually continues to get worse, make the next such move less of a surprise. The next such move will have to be an even bigger gesture to get even the results this one got—assuming that this one produced any results.

And, of course, in the third place, every such step weakens the credit structure as much as it strengthens it. It is like a building renovation which transfers the strain from a weaker to a stronger member. This sort of effort to outshrewd a smart financial community has obvious limitations; for if the community is in the mood to be worried, it will concentrate its thoughts, not on the strengthened part of the structure, but on the weakened part.

In short, credit and money "managers" are in the position of a friend who tries to influence a moody and temperamental person. Little can be done. When the mood is bullish, all the warnings in the world may be unavailing; when the mood is bearish, all the encouragement, cajolery and persuasion of the best friend may go for naught. And business, at present, is hardly certain that the Government is its best friend.

What Price Credit Managers

It appears, therefore, that the answer to the question "How far can a business and stock market recession go?" is, "As far as the mood carries it, regardless of what the 'money managers' do about it."

As to how far that mood can go, a number of factors may give a key to the answer. A deft reading of inventory conditions might help. A judicious sampling of what business men really think—not what they hope or fear—might help. Business is being weaned from the support of steady federal deficit-financing; perhaps the political picture will change so that the bottle will be restored to the bereaved.

Congress meets in January and a lot of monetary schemes based on deficit-financing are being groomed for it. Or maybe the country will turn conservative politically as it has turned slightly conservative in its financial attitude. American financial history gives no support to the theory that only moves toward the left are bullish; the advent to office of both McKinley and Harding ushered in prosperity. Shocking change of any kind can turn market sentiment around; in fact that is why credit managers are unlikely to be able to do the trick because they are constitutionally and temperamentally averse to shocking change.

It only takes a little flange to keep a railroad train on the track, a small set of signals to keep traffic in order, and a few words and charts to keep a machine-shop in effective co-ordination; but when, as in our credit system, there are no fixities, no standards, and no reliable formulas, then sentiment is practically everything, and control, practically nothing.

Business Morale Has Sharp Setback, Declares Service

NEW YORK—"Business morale has suffered a sharp setback in the recent past," says Standard Statistics, "reflecting not only the collapse in stock prices, but also the fear that this in turn is due to the increasing burdens placed by the Government on the attainment of adequate profits.

"While business volumes have receded irregularly from the peaks attained last spring, activity in most major industries has been sustained at levels well above those of 1936 in every month of the current year to date. However, this reflects to an important degree the heavy backlogs of unfilled orders accumulated in many industries, and the delivery delays in others due to strikes.

"Activity was well enough sustained during the summer months to reduce unfilled orders sharply in most lines and to fill accumulated needs resulting from strikes. Consequently, the stimulus for a further expansion in volume, or even for the maintenance of present rates in many lines, must come from new orders.

"War fears have provided a strong retarding influence on business, recently. Declining commodity prices also have tended to cause conservative policies, largely because of the fear that lower farm products prices will be reflected in slower buying in the agricultural districts.

"Even greater concern has been felt over the disapointing performance of the building industry, where high costs have forestalled the rapid expansion which could have provided the basis for a continuation of the broad recovery in business generally for an indefinite period."

Southern Coal Rates Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Southern Railway has been authorized to reduce freight rates 35 cents per ton on fine coal shipped from mines in Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee and southwest Virginia to Charleston, S. C., and Savannah and Brunswick, Ga. Present rates to intermediate points will be retained.

French Drawbacks To Business Seen Repeated in U. S.

That France furnishes an example of what the United States is coming to, as a result of inordinately stringent governmental supervision over private business, and that this paternalism tends to destroy American industrial initiative are views expressed by Prof. Georges F. Doriot of the Harvard School of Business Administration, who has just completed a comparative study of economic conditions in the two republics.

Six Months in France

Professor Doriot recently spent six months studying French industrial and labor conditions, which complemented the study he had made, and which he has completed since his return, in the same fields here.

He found, he said, close relationship between the trends in France and the United States, with the latter country tending to follow rather than to study and profit by the experiences of the French people and the French Government.

"Both countries," Professor Doriot adds, "have militant radical factions and both have conservative groups intent on holding the positions won during the last 50 years. In my opinion, present economic difficulties, including the restiveness of labor, are attributable equally to both groups—to the lack of liberality on the part of the conservatives during the long period when they were in power and to the extremism of the liberals and radicals now that they have obtained power."

Frugal Government Needed

Professor Doriot said that he did not wish to paint an altogether depressing picture because he felt that the United States will have the earnestness and resourcefulness to arrest unfortunate tendencies that have shown their full effect abroad. One of the first requirements, in his opinion, is more frugality in government, which would reflect itself in other walks of life. The government, he said, must begin to clear away the accumulated debts of the depression. It cannot demand a more comprehensive program for labor unless it helps contribute toward the economic conditions which will make this possible nor can it look to business for notable initiative and development unless it removes much of the useless red tape and stringency from its regulations and substitutes a fair and reasonable enforcement of the law, with modification of those laws which prove so onerous and restrictive that they penalize all factors in the nation's life.

Minimizing the dangers of a general European war, Professor Doriot declared that the leading nations are ill-prepared for a new conflict and realize it themselves better than do their neighbors.

Member Banks Cut Holdings of Federal Securities Further

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Reserve system member banks in 101 cities continued to liquidate government security holding and to increase loans to commerce, industry and agriculture during the week ended September 15.

The Federal Reserve Board reported the banks' holdings of direct government obligations declined $68,000,000 during the week to $8,122,000,000, or $1,254,000,000 under the like week last year.

Holdings of fully-guaranteed federal securities dropped $4,000,000 to $1,128,000,000, or $119,000,000 under the corresponding week a year ago.

The generally declining trend of government security holdings during recent months has been matched by a steady advance in so-called "business loans."

During the week ended September 15, commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, advanced on securities as collateral, increased $1,000,000 to $596,000,000. Similar loans otherwise secured and unsecured climbed $69,000,000 to $4,162,000,000.

Int'l Harvester Workers Get Bonus

CHICAGO (AP)—The International Harvester Company announced its 65,000 employees in the United States and Canada would receive $4,400,000 extra compensation at the end of the fiscal year ending Oct. 31.

Sydney G. McAllister, president of the company, said the directors in declaring a final 1937 dividend of $1.50 a share on common stock last Thursday voted also to appropriate $2,500,000 to the company's pension fund out of 1937 earnings.

Last year $2,300,000 extra pay was distributed to the company's employees.

"Continued improvement in the returns of agriculture has resulted in a marked increase in the demand for our farm operating equipment," McAllister said in a letter to employees.

He said another factor permitting the 1937 extra compensation was that the company had not been subjected to "delay and loss by stoppage of work." The hourly wages and weekly earnings of Harvester employees, he added, are now "at the highest levels in the history of the company."

Brazil Pays Interest

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States of Brazil is notifying holders of its 6½ per cent external sinking funds bonds of 1926 and 6½ per cent external sinking fund bonds of 1927 that funds have been remitted for payment of the Oct. 1 and Oct. 15 coupons, respectively, at the rate of 50 per cent of the dollar face amount. Payment, which must constitute full satisfaction and discharge of the coupons, will be made at the New York City office of Dillon, Read & Co.

Earnings Outlook For A. T. & T. for '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

American Telephone & Telegraph Co., on basis of its showing thus far this year coupled with prospects for final quarter, probably will earn about $10 a share for 1937. This would compare with $9.89 in 1936 and $7.12 in 1935.

The slight improvement over last year is forecast despite the fact that the company has been called upon to absorb a $36,000,000 voluntary annual reduction in long distance rates and higher wage and other costs.

Phillips

Continued from Page 1

Washington today. His conferences with Secretary Morgenthau, Assistant Secretary of Treasury Wayne C. Taylor, Archie Lochhead, manager of the American Exchange Stabilization Fund, and other Treasury officials, began this afternoon.

The American Treasury head announced, when plans for Sir Frederick Phillips' visit were made known, that its purpose was to forge personal links in the chain of the tripartite monetary agreement. Great Britain, France and the United States were to be drawn closer together by a series of personal visits, which would tend to interpret inner treasury workings of the respective countries.

Assistant Secretary Taylor is expected to go to Europe soon, calling at the British and French finance ministries, to furnish the American link in the chain. He will probably return to Europe with H. Merle Cochran, able first secretary of the Paris embassy, who handles the Treasury's diplomacy in the French capital.

Along with the financial background of the reciprocal trade pact, the question of silver is likely to come up at this week's conferences. The London Silver Agreement of 1933 expires at the end of this year, and the United States is eager to have it renewed. Under the agreement, silver exports of various world sources are limited, and—most important to the United States—silver from British India is kept off the world markets. Had this not been the case, the American Treasury would probably have been swamped under a flood of white metal when it put its silver purchase plan into effect, and it might have proved impossible to continue making purchases. President Roosevelt's western supporters, who had united behind the silver-buying program in a powerful bloc, would have had another disappointment, and might have vented their ire on the Administration. Thus, in order to keep the silver buying program workable in any degree, renewal of the British agreement is necessary.

Other topical financial issues include the international flow, prime factors of which are the American buying and sterilization program; the French franc, now drifting to its own level in the world exchange; the unpaid war debts; technical working of the tripartite agreement and the various stabilization funds; exchange of mutually valuable information on tax avoidance, taxation of aliens, and the "hot money" problem connected therewith.

But the Treasury's official agenda, to which they still stick, is merely that Secretary Morgenthau and Sir Frederick wished to "get acquainted" and exchange informal ideas as to their financial relations.

Secretary Morgenthau, it is known, has been disturbed about internal conditions in the United States—the stock market slumps, his prospects for borrowing the Treasury's needed funds, the continuation of recovery, corn prices, and all the many interrelated factors. Many of these problems, he realizes, are intimately connected with British and world policy. Hence, he seeks a good working arrangement with London.

From the British end, the significance of Captain Eden's unexpected trade-agreement statements, coupled with the Phillips visit, is simply that when London's interests are in gravest difficulty—as, at present, in the Mediterranean and in Asia—it is axiomatic to seek good relations with the United States: perhaps to pull off some sort of agreement or arrangement of co-operative relations which impresses the rest of the world with the solidity and workability of Anglo-American ties.

View of Farmers On Surplus Crop Control Outlined

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Seeking to distinguish between crop reduction or limitation, and surplus crop control, Earl G. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association calls attention to what he regards as a popular misrepresentation of the purposes of farm legislation advocated by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

"What farmers want," declares Mr. Smith, "and what the nation needs, is a reserve supply of surplus farm products at all times, so controlled by farmers that the price levels of farm products may be maintained on a fair, stable basis. In other words, farmers want the opportunity provided by government to keep agricultural surpluses under the control of co-operating farmers rather than to become the property and tool of speculators in farm products."

The farm program being urged, Mr. Smith adds, is based on a "philosophy of plenty." The farmers, he says, simply see the need of running their farms in a "business-like manner."

It is proposed, he explains, to control surplus reserve supplies so as to remove their otherwise bearish effect on price levels in years of plenty, and to have them available to fill the gaps in market channels of the country created by the shortage in production in years of drought, insect pests, or other difficulties.

Mr. Smith admits, however, that the program on "acreage adjustments" to prevent piling up of unneeded supplies, which observers interpret to mean actually acreage reduction. It matters not they say, whether the move to reduce production comes before or after an oversupply is present.

The acreage adjustment, it is insisted by critics of the program, is simply a move to cut acreage so as to get higher prices, a claim which Mr. Smith denies.

Impartial observers note that whereas, contrary to considerable lay opinion, the farmers don't want to create a scarcity, they do, contrary to some claims made by advocates of the program, seek to influence prices by cutting production and preventing accumulation of supply above that needed to provide a normal amount over a long period.

Rayon Industry Rules Questioned

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission voices its disapproval of trade practice rules adopted by rayon and cellulose yarn producers.

"The commission will shortly submit to members of the industry and release for consideration of all interested parties such rules for the industry as can have the approval of the commission," the announcement says.

The rules, adopted at a New York conference Thursday, were aimed at clarifying designations of various yarns for uniformity and ethical competition in their manufacture and sale.

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Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
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Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 11
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Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,650,000
Previous day 1,550,000
1937 to date 309,717,000
1936 to date 348,310,000

Fair Recovery Is Shown in Market But Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—The stock market switched to the recovery route today and climbed 1 to 3 or more points.

The ticker tape, however, frequently came to a standstill after a fast opening. Top marks were chipped down in profit selling periods but most leaders snapped back without much difficulty and prices were not far under the best near the final hour.

With volume much lighter than Monday, transfers were at the rate of about 1,000,000 shares.

Rails Turn for Better

Rails took another turn for the better on reports from Chicago wage negotiations are nearing settlement. Motors and steels leaned forward.

Slowness of the rally was attributed partly to the fact many board-room customers adjourned to witness or participate in the huge American Legion parade.

With the exception that bonds and commodities improved, and American stocks in London and Amsterdam revived after the recent relapse, news apparently was uninspiring. The belief was widespread, though, the list was due for at least a temporary upturn because of the sharp decline.

Prominent on the rebound were shares of Santa Fe, Great Northern, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, Southern Railway, N. Y. Central, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Allied Chemical, Westinghouse, General Electric, J. I. Case, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Anaconda, American Smelting, Kennecott, Boeing, Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, Union Carbide, Pullman, Paramount, American Locomotive, Texas Corp., Seaboard Oil, Eastman Kodak, Crown Cork, International Paper & Power preferred (new), Celanese and Owens-Illinois.

Bonds Have Fair Rally

Rallying tendencies appeared in the bond market today, bringing moderate gains to many corporate issues and U. S. Governments.

Generally price movements were narrow, but through the forenoon the list showed stability in contrast with yesterday's decline.

Fractional recoveries were numerous in junior rails, touching loans of Nickel Plate, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Frisco, Erie, Southern Railway, St. Paul and Chicago & North Western. Great Northern 4s, a convertible issue, pushed up about 1¾.

Improvement was less uniform in the industrial and utility divisions, although at worst most active liens were able to hold about even with previous closings.

Reserves of local member banks have risen to above $300,000,000, the highest since last April. Taking this figure as a base for calculation, banking circles thought total reserves of all the banks now were around $1,000,000,000 as a result of the Government's recent move to expand credit supply. Reserves were under $700,000,000 at one time.

Foreign loans attracted only spotty interest but prices were firmer. Japanese, German and some South American issues were fractionally higher.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Curb stocks forged upward today with gains ranging up to better than 2½ points.

Up to 2¾ at one time was Newmont Mining. Also up two points or more were Aluminum Co of America and Pittsburgh Plate Glass. Other industrial gainers included Great Atlantic & Pacific, McWilliams Dredging, American Cyanamid "B," and St. Regis Paper. United Wall Paper dipped.

Utilities as a group advanced, including American Light & Traction, American Gas & Electric, Cities Service, Electric Bond & Share, Niagara Hudson Power, Northern States Power "A," Standard Power & Light, United Gas and United Light & Power. Lake Shore Mines gained.

Oils were mixed. Higher were Creole Petroleum and International Petroleum but Gulf sagged.

Corn Prices Rise Further in Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 (AP)—Strained conditions in September corn dealings were intensified today by further lively jumps of prices, though new top quotations were not fully maintained.

Federal authorities took official cognizance of unusual stubbornness both of bulls and bears, and served virtual notice that strict requirements in regard to the market position of all traders in September corn would be enforced to the utmost. Announcements posted indicated nevertheless that only 98,000 bushels of corn would be delivered tomorrow on September contracts.

At the close, the corn market as a whole was ⅝-2⅜ cents above yesterday's finish, Sept. 1.04½-⅝, Dec. 64½-⅝, wheat ⅝ to 1 cent up, Sept. 1.05⅝-¾, Dec. 1.05¾-1.06, and oats unchanged to ½ advanced.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market was active and firm today as new buying by "bargain hunters" checked the liquidating movement. Rayon and tobacco shares led the upturn in the industrial section and international securities, especially trans-Atlantics were in good demand. Oil and mining issues exhibited a steady tone and home rails sold higher. Foreign bonds moved irregularly.

Paris: Electrical shares moved higher and government bonds were in good demand. Rentes finished with net gains of 25 to 40 centimes and Royal Dutch advanced 145 francs. Ruez Canal also moved up 85 francs.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed 1 to 3 points lower, disappointing New York cables being offset by continued Bombay straddle buying and investment purchases in new crop positions.

Inactive issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Inactive Stocks

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
69	56	Abr & Straus (2½g)	20	62½	62½	62½	Sep 16
10½	97	Ala & Vicks (6)	10	97	97	97	M'y 11
65	166	Albany & Susq (8a)	10	166	166	166	Aug 10
110	103	Allez & West (6)	10	103	103	103	Apr 30
73½	59	Am Bank Note pf (3)	30	60	60	60	Sep 20
160	125	Am Br Shoe pf (5½)	20	128	128	128	Sep 20
29	25	Am Coal	10	25¾	25¾	25¾	Sep 13
99¼	83½	Am Cryst S 6% pf (6)	20	95	95	95	Sep 10
75	60	Am News (3)	10	62	62	62	Sep 16
170	143	Am Rad & St pf (7)	10	156	156	156	Sep 20
111	102½	Anchor Cap pf (8½)	10	103½	102½	103½	Sep 20
106	92½	Arch-D-M pf (7)	10	92½	92½	92½	Sep 17
129¾	118¾	Case (J I) pf (7)	10	115	115	115	—
82½	61	Celotex pf (5)	30	64¾	64½	64¾	+1¾
107¼	96	Cent Ill Lt pf (6½)	30	101½	101½	101½	Sep 18
115	98½	Century Rib pf (7)	10	99¾	99¾	99¾	Aug 20
82	35	Certain-teed 6% pf	80	38	38½	38	+2½
111	107	Champ F&P pf (6)	20	107½	107½	107½	Sep 16
12¾	7	Chi Ind & L pf	10	8¾	8¾	8¾	Aug 5
88	46½	Chile Cop (12½g)	170	52¾	52¾	53¾	Sep 17
71½	71½	Cin Sd & Clv pf (3)	10	71½	71½	71½	—
92	77	City I & F pf (6½)	30	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ¾
74	60	City Inv (2g)	10	70	70	70	Sep 8
50½	47¼	Clev & Pitt spl (2)	10	49	49	49	Aug 11
90	83½	Clev & Pitt (3½)	10	85½	85½	85½	Sep 13
113	102¾	Clev El Ill pf (4½)	10	108	108	108	—
103¾	98	C C C & St L pf (5)	10	102	102	102	Sep 14
137¼	125½	Cluett Pea pf (7)	10	129¾	129¾	129¾	Sep 10
113¾	108½	Coll & Atk pf (6)	80	107¾	106½	106½	Sep 10
45	36	Colonial Beacon	10	31	31	31	Aug 27
27½	11	Colo & Southern	10	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¾
30	13½	Colo & Sou 1 pf	10	16½	16½	16½	+1
30	13½	Colo & Sou 2 pf	30	13½	13¾	13¾	Sep 10
101	73	Colum G&E 5% pf (5)	20	82	82	82	Sep 10

(Continued on Bond and Curb Page)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
21 3¼s '43-'45 June	106.22	106.22	106.22
1 3⅛s '41	106.6	106.6	106.6
36 3⅜s '47-'43	106.22	106.21	106.21
1 3¾s '46-'43	106	106	106
1 4s '54-'44	111.4	111.4	111.4
4 3⅝s '56-'46	109.18	109.17	109.17
1 3s '48-'46	103.25	103.25	103.25
10 3⅛s '49-'46	104.14	104.13	104.13
6 4¼s '52-'47	115.24	115.20	115.24
2 2⅞s '51-'48	100.16	100.16	100.16
2 3⅛s '52-'49	104.11	104.11	104.11
13 2¾s '53-'49	98.3	98.3	98.3
7 3s '55-'51	102.21	102.21	102.21
21 2⅞s '60-'55	100.16	100.16	100.16
10 2¾s '59-'56	99.18	99.18	99.18
Federal Farm Mortgage			
1 3¼s '64-'44	102.24	102.24	102.24
1 3s '49-'44	102.9	102.9	102.9
Home Owners' Loan			
28 2¾s '49-'39	100.17	100.13	100.17
4 2¼s '44-'42	100.5	100.5	100.5
28 3s '52-'44	102.7	102.6	102.7

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4s '46	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
11 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
7 Alleghany 5s '44	80	78	78
1 Alleghany 5s '49	73	73	73
9 Alleghany 5s '50 st	41½	41½	41½
6 Allied Strs 4½s '51	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
5 AmIGChem 5½s '49	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5 Am Int 5½s '49	104¾	104½	104½
8 Am T & T 5½s '43	113⅛	113⅛	113¼
20 Am T & T 3¼s '66	99¼	99	99
12 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	103¾	103¼	103¾
18 Am T & T 3¼s '61	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
6 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5 Arm Del 4s '57	96¼	96	96
21 Arm Del 4s '55	96⅞	96⅝	96¾
20 AT&SF 4s '95	110	109½	110
2 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	112¼	112	112¼
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	112	112	112
11 A C Line 1st 4s '52	101¾	101	101½
25 A C Line 4½s '64	85	85¼	86
2 A C Line 5s '45	101	100⅛	101
1 Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	39¼	39¼	39¼
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	80	80	80
25 B&O 1st 5s '48	102½	102	102½
12 B&O rfg 5s '95	67¾	66½	67½
32 B & O 5s '96 F	67	66	67
35 B&O cv 4½s '60	58¼	58	58
23 B&O 4s '48	98⅜	98⅛	98¼
16 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	96	95	95
8 B&O 5s S W '50	89¼	89	89¼
1 Bang & Aroocn 4s'51	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Bang & Ar 4s cv '51 st	110	110	110
13 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103¼	102⅞	103
14 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95	95	95
3 BotConMills 5½s'34	16½	16½	16½
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101¼	101	101
44 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	71	69¾	70
1 Bkly UnElist 5s '50	97	97	97
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113	113	113
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94¾	94¾	94¾
9 Buf R&P 4½s '57	71	70	70
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	112¾	112¾	112¾
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113¼	113¼	113¼
4 Can Nor 6½s '46	123¾	123¾	123¾
12 Can Pac 5s '54	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
10 Can Pac 4s perp	94⅞	94⅛	94⅞
1 Caro C & O 6s '52	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	97½	97½	97½
1 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
12 Cen Pac 5s '60	85	84⅜	85
1 Cen RR N J 5s '87	47¼	47	47¼
3 Certain-td 5½s '48	72¾	72½	72½
8 Champn P & F 4¾s'50	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 C & O 4½s '92	118	118	118
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	44	44	44
1 C B & Q 4½s '77	107¾	107¾	107¾
23 C B & Q gen 4s '58	110⅛	109⅞	110⅛
1 C B & Q 4s Ill '49	109	109	109
1 C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
13 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	22½	22	22
1 Chi & Erie 5s '82	118½	118½	118½
13 Chic Gt West 4s 59	30⅛	29½	30⅛
2 Chi I&L 6s 66	11⅞	10¼	11⅞
53 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	17⅞	17¼	17⅜
83 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	6⅛	5⅞	6
2 CM&SP 4½s 89C	43	43	43
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	18½	18⅛	18½
23 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	11¼	10¾	11¼
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	17¼	17	17
2 CRI&P 4½s 52A	14	13½	14
17 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	8	7⅞	8
31 CRI&P 4s 88	26	25½	26
10 CRI&P rfg 4s34	14	13¾	14
10 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	102½	102½	102½
6 Chnn Gas&El 3¼s 66	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
3 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	104	104	104
1 CinUnTerm 5s 57 C	108	108	108
1 CCC&StL 4½s 77	86	86	86
6 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	104¾	104½	104¾
5 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	101	100⅞	100⅞
10 Col & So 4½s 80	58	57¼	58
Colmbia G 5s 52 Ap	99½	99½	99½
Colmbia G 5s 52May	99¾	99½	99½
Colmbia G 5s 1961	98¼	98	98
Ry Pw & L 4s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Con Coal Del 5s '60	66	66	66

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
12 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105	105	105
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
28 Con Oil 3½s '51	100	99⅞	100
5 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103½	103½	103½
3 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
7 Container 5s '43	100⅛	100	100⅛
3 Crown Will 6s '51	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	46	46	46
36 D&R G 4½s '36	21⅛	21	21⅛
17 D&R G 4s '36	21⅛	20½	21½
1 D &R G West 5s '55	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1 D&R G W 5s '55 Asd	11	10⅞	10⅞
7 D&R G West 5s '78	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
7 D Moin&Ft D 4s '35 ct	5	5	5
5 Det Ed 5s '52	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Duluth SS&A5s '37	28	28	28
24 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	106	106	106
1 Elg Jol & E 5s '41	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 El Paso&S W 5s '65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
25 Erie rfg 5s '67	64⅞	64	64
14 Erie rfg 5s '75	64½	64	64
11 Erie 1st 4s '96	96	96	96
5 Erie gen lien 4s '96	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
30 Fairb'ks Morse 4s '56	101½	101½	101½
4 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
10 Fla E Cst 5s '75 ct	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
43 Fla E Cst 5s '74	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	64	64	64
2 Gen Cable 5½s '47	106	106	106
1 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
9 GenMotAccept3½s'51	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
4 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100	100	100
17 Goodrich 6s '45	103½	103⅛	103½
30 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	105	104½	104½
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	116¼	116¼	116¼
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
35 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
73 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	117¾	117½	117⅝
16 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	106⅝	106	106⅝
3 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
1 Gulf St Util 4s '66	102	102	102
2 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102½	102½	102½
4 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	24½	23¾	23¾
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Ill Cen 4s '51	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	68	68	68
3 Ill Cen 4s '55	68	68	68
7 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	52	51½	51½
6 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	65⅜	65⅛	65⅜
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32	65	65	65
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	64	63¾	63¾
20 Interb R Tr 6s '32	21	21	21
18 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	61½	61	61
3 Interlake Iron 4s '47	96½	96⅛	96½
3 Int Hydro El 6s '44	74	74	74
1 Int Paper 6s '55	90	90	90
14 Int Paper 5s '47	101¼	101	101
1 Int Rys Am 5s '72	87	87	87
30 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	87¼	86½	86¾
18 Int T&T 4½s '52	62½	61¼	62
11 Int T&T 5s '55	67¼	67	67⅛
3 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	93	92⅞	92⅞
5 Jones&LghSt 4½s '61	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
1 KCSouth 5s '50	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
22 KCTerm 4s '60	109½	108⅞	109½
10 Keith B F 6s '46	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
6 Koppers Co 4s '51	103	103	103
7 KresgeFound 4s '45	103	102½	102½
4 Lac Gas 5½s '53	63	62	63
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60	62	61	62
4 Lac Gas 5s '39	93½	93⅜	93½
11 Lautaro Nit inc '75	33	33⅛	33⅛
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '44	51	51	51
4 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
18 Leh Val 4s 2003	43⅛	42⅜	43
2 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	97	97	97
4 Leh Val Term 5s '41	100	100	100
5 Loew's 3½s '46	99⅜	99¼	99¼
7 Long Isl gen 4s '38	101½	101 15-32	101½
3 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	78½	78⅜	78⅜
13 Lou & N 5 2003 B	107	107	107
6 Lou & N 4½s 2003	102½	102¼	102½
2 Louis & N un 4s '40	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	97	97	97
3 Maine Cen 4s '45	100	100	100
1 Manat Sug 7½s '42	55	55	55
5 Manat Sug 7½s '42 ct	56	55	56
17 Manhat Ry 4s '90	31½	31¼	31½
6 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	103⅛	103	103
4 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104	104	104
19 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	101⅝	101⅛	101⅛
1 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	17½	17½	17½
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	17	17	17
3 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	60	60	60
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	67	67	67
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	80	80	80
12 Mo Pac 5½s '49	9	8⅞	9
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	32½	32½	32½
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
42 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	31⅛	31	31
8 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	32⅛	31½	32⅛
38 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	32⅛	31⅞	32
19 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	31½	31⅛	31⅜
22 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	12	11⅝	11⅞
25 Mob & O 4½s '77	23⅛	22⅞	23
1 Monongah Ry 4s '66	107	107	107
1 MonWP&Pub Sv 4½s '60	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	97¼	97¼	97¼
5 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	78½	78½	78½
17 Mor&Essex3½s2000	82½	82	82½
2 Namm & Son 6s '43	102¾	102½	102¾
5 Nassau El 4s '51	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
14 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	102	101⅞	101⅞
4 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
2 Natl Steel 4s '65	106	105¾	106

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	84½	84⅜	84½
4 N Orl Term 4s '53	86	85⅞	85⅞
11 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	45⅜	45⅛	45⅛
3 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
18 NYC rfg 5s 2013	92	91½	92
4 NYC cn 4s '98	92⅞	92½	92⅞
42 NYC3¾s'46	101	101	101
63 NYC3½s'52	102	101½	102
10 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	82½	82⅛	82½
10 NYC&HR 3½s '97	96⅞	96	96⅞
10 NYC La Sh 3½s'98	88	87⅞	88
13 NYChi&StL 5½s'74A	86⅞	86	86⅞
14 NY Chi&StL 4½s'78	78	77½	78
27 NY Chi&StL 6s '49	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
30 NY Chi&StL 4s'37	101 5-32	101¼	101 5-32
7 NY Dock Co 5s'38	46⅛	46	46⅛
4 NY Edis 3¼s'66	101	101	101
3 NY Lack&W 4½s'73	101	101	101
1 NY LE&WD&I 5s'43	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 NYNH&H 4½s'67	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛
3 NYNH&H 4s'56	20	20⅞	20⅞
3 NYNH&H 4s'56	20	20	20
2 NYNH&H	10⅞	10	10⅛
31 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	16⅛	16	16⅛
2 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	23	23	23
1 NY Tel 4½s'39	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 NY Tel 3½s '67	102	102	102
3 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	9½	9	9
8 NL&O Pow 5s'56 A	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
2 Nor Am Ed 5s'57 A	103	103	103
47 Nor Pac 6s 2047	106⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	90½	90½	90½
15 Nor Pac 3s 2047	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
2 Ohio Ed 3⅞s'67	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1 Ohio Pub Svc 7s'47	111¼	111¼	111¼
5 Oklahoma G&E 4s'66	103	103	103
4 Or-WashRR&N 4s'61	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Otis Steel 4½s'62	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
2 Pac Gas&El 3½s 66	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1 Pac G&E 3⅝s'61	102½	102½	102½
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
20 Para Pict 6s'55	100	100	100
21 Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	101	100⅝	100⅝
2 Pen Co 4s'63	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
13 Pen RR gen 5s'68	116	115½	116
1 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	120½	120½	120½
8 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	110⅛	110¼	110¼
24 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
2 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	105⅛	105⅛	105¼
10 Pen RR 3¾s '70	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
124 Pen RR 3¾s '52	101	100⅝	101
1 Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	118	118	118
30 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
42 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	110⅛	110	110⅛
1 PhilBal&W 4½s'81D	113	113	113
1 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	8½	8½	8½
9 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	22⅞	22½	22⅞
1 PCC & SL 5s '70A	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
26 PCC & St L 4½s '77	107	107	107
1 PCC & SL 4½s '64 J	117	117	117
5 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60 C	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
28 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	57⅞	57	57⅞
1 Porto Ri A Tob 6s'42	64	64	64
24 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛
6 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	90	90	90
9 Readg 4½s '97 A	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
16 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
4 Republic Stl 5½s '54	112	112	112
23 Republic Stl 4½s '61	94⅞	94	94
20 Republic Stl 4½s '56	95⅞	95	95
17 Revere Cop & B 4¼s'56	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
5 R I Ark & La 4½s '34	12⅛	11¾	12⅛
3 Safeway Strs 4s '47	103	103	103
7 St L Peo & N W 5s '48	24¾	24	24¾
28 St L S F 4½s '78	16⅛	16½	16⅛
20 St L S F 4½s '78 ctf	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛
5 St L S F 4s '50 A	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
8 St L S F 4s '50 A	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜
3 St L S W rfg 5s '90	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
1 St L S W 1st 4s '89	83	83	83
60 St P & K C Sh L4½s'41	13	13	13
1 Schulco 6½s '46 B	32	32	32
42 Seab A L cn 6s '45	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞
28 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	14	13⅞	14
2 Sea A L aj 5s '49	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2 Sea A L 4s '50 st	21	21	21
3 Shell Un 3½s '51	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
8 Simmons 4s '52	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
2 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	105	105	105
6 So Bell T&T 3½s '62	100	100	100
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	105	105	105
2 Sou Kraft 4½s '46	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝
12 Sou Pac 4½s '68	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
10 Sou Pca 4½s '81	77	76⅝	77
23 So Pac 4½s '69	77	76⅞	77
1 So Pac rfg 4s '55	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
3 So Pac cl 4s '94	86⅞	86⅛	86⅛
21 So Pac 3¾s '46	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
7 So Pac 4½s 'Ore 77	86	86	86
8 South Rl 6½s '56	85	85	85
3 South Ry gen 6s '56	82½	82⅛	82½
27 South Ry gen 4s '56	64½	64	64½
2 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Spokane Int 5s '55	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1 Staley Mfg 4s '46	105	105	105
1 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	97⅞	97½	97⅞
7 Studebaker 6s '45	96	96	96
11 Texark Ft Sm 5½s '50	100¼	100	100
29 Tex Corp 3½s '51	104	103½	103⅞
2 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	99	99	99
14 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	99½	99	99½
1 TexP-MP Ser 5½s '64	109½	109½	109½
20 Third Ave aj 5s '60	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛
2 Third Ave 4s '60	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
13 T St L & W 4s '50	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
12 Union Oil Cal 3¼s '52	107	107	107
10 Un Pac 1st 4s 2008	115	115	115
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞

Volume of Orders For Massachusetts Manufacturers Rises

There was a small increase in the volume of orders in the month of August for the products of Massachusetts manufacturers, with an indicated recovery from the sharp drop in July somewhat less than the expected seasonal amount even from that low level. The corrected returns for the month of July further emphasize the sharp recession in orders for machine equipment and unfinished metal products. The past month, however, records a substantial recovery in those industries, according to Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

The inactive demand for textiles, which affects both the cotton and woolen industries, is in sharp contrast to the experience of a year ago when orders were at peak levels. The reports of orders for the paper industry also indicate an inactive demand and show a loss for the month. In the miscellaneous group, composed largely of consumer goods specialties, there is recorded an increase which was not general but which contributes in a small degree to the mild recovery indicated for the month.

Another factor in the record for the month is the unexpected increase in the indicated orders for shoes and leather and which offsets somewhat the low figure reported in July.

Index numbers for the last few months and those of comparable months of 1936 and 1929 are as follows:

	1937 June	1937 July	1937 Aug.	1936 Aug.	1929 Aug.
Combined group	90.2	88.7	[illegible]	93.1	114.8
Textiles	78.1	92.5	83.3	149.0	108.4
Leather & shoes	78.3	86.2	86.4	90.9	103.7
Metal trades	116.3	93.6	100.4	92.8	128.8
Paper	78.3	84.3	81.9	88.1	80.7
All others	87.3	84.9	90.4	88.3	114.7

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Un Pac 3½s '71	94½	94½	94½
2 Unit Bis Am 6s '50	107	107	107
2 Unit Drug 5s '53	89	89	89
5 U S Rub 5s '47	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
8 Utah P & L 5s '44	93⅞	94⅜	94⅜
3 Util P&L 5½s '47	48	48	48
10 Util P&L 5s '59	47½	47½	47½
5 Vertient Sug 7s 42 ct	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
16 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	105	104⅞	104⅞
2 Wabash 5s '76 B	21½	21½	21½
2 Walker H 4½s '45	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 Warner Quinl 6s '39	52	51⅞	51⅞
1 West Pen P 5s '63E	119	119	119
11 West Md 4s '52	99⅛	99	99⅛
2 West Un 5s '38	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
13 Western Un 5s '51	75	75	75
20 Western Un 5s '60	76	74½	74½
11 Western Un 4½s '50	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
4 Wh & L E 4s '49	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
6 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	98⅞	98⅛	98⅛
1 Wick-Sp 1st 7s '35ct	31	31	31
2 Wick-Sp cv 7s '35ct	21	20	21
5 Wilson & Co 4s '55	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Wilson & Co 3⅞s'47	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 Wis Cen 4s '49	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
17 Youngst S&T 4s '61	102¼	101⅞	102
Foreign Bonds			
42 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	81⅛	81	81⅛
2 Akershus 5s '63	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
44 Argentine 6s '72	94⅝	94⅛	94⅝
14 Argentine 4s '72 new	94⅞	94⅜	94⅜
1 Argentine 4½s '71	101	100⅞	101
3 Arg 6s 1960 May	100 15-32	100 15-32	100 15-32
1 Arg 6s 1960 Oct	100 1-32	100 1-32	100 1-32
1 Australia 5s '57	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4 Australia 4½s '56	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3 Brazil 8s '41	45½	45½	45½
5 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
2 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
5 BrazilCRyEl 7s '52	37	37	37
1 Breda, Ernes 7s '54	66	66	66
3 Buen A 3s '84	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
23 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	77¾	77¼	77¼
5 BuenA4½s4¾sAug '76	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
1 BuenA4½s4¾sApr '76	78	78	78
3 BuenA 4½s 4¾s '75	81	81	81
3 Canada 5s '52	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
2 Canada 4s '60	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
1 Canada 3¼s '61	99⅛	99	99
26 Canada 3s '67	93	92¾	93
16 Canada 2½s '45	99½	99⅜	99⅝
20 Canada 2½s '44	99⅛	98⅞	98⅞
1 Carlsbad 8s '54	56	56	56
15 ChileMtgBk 6s '61	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1 Chile 7s '42	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
22 Chile 6s '60	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1 Chile 6s 63	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
2 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s 46	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
2 Copenhag 5s 52	100	99⅞	99⅞
1 Copenhag 4½s 53	93	93	93
5 Cordoba City 7s 57 st	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
22 Cuba 5½s 45	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
2 Denmark 5s 42	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4 Denmark 5½s 55	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 Denmark 4½s 62	100⅛	100	100⅛
7 Dom Rep 5½s 61 ext	73	73	73
1 Dom 5½s42	75⅞	73	73
1 Dom 1st 5½s 69 ext	73	73	73
1 Dom 2nd5½s 69 ext	73	73	73
2 French 7½s 41	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 GerCAg Bk 6s 38Apr	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
2 GerGov 5½s65	25½	25¼	25¼
17 Ger Govt 7s 49	30	29⅞	29⅞
3 GtConElPap 7s 44	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
3 Haiti 6s 52	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
10 Ital Ch Cons 7s'47 B	82½	82¼	82½
21 Italy 7s 1951	84	83¾	83¾
21 Japan 6½s54	84	82¼	82¼
5 Japan 5½s'65	67¼	67¼	67¼
5 Kreuger&T 5s'59 ct	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 Lombard El 7s'52	73	73	73
1 Milan City 6½s'52	69½	69⅛	69½
2 Minas Ger 6½s'58	23⅞	23¾	23¾
5 N Sou Wales 5s'58	103½	103½	103½
23 Nord Ry 6½s'50	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 Norway 6s'43	105½	105½	105½
1 Norway 4½s'56	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
14 Norway 4s'63	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Nor Hyd El 5½s'57	100	100	100
1 Panama 5s'63 A st asd	58	58	58
32 Par-Orl FR 5½s'68	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1 Peru 1st 6s'60	15⅛	15	15⅛
6 Poland 8s'50	52⅛	52⅜	52½
7 Poland 7s'47	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
1 Poland 6s'40	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
1 Porto Aleg 7½s'66	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
1 Queensld 7s'41	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
5 Rhein-Ruhr W 6s '53	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
3 Rio de Jan 8s '46	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
7 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	22	22	22
1 Rome 6½s '52	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
8 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	27⅛	26½	27⅛
2 Sao Paulo St 8s '36	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
9 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	92	91½	92
5 Silesia Prov 7s '58	52	52	52
4 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	63⅜	63	63⅜
1 Tokyo City 5½s '61	63	63	63
2 Trondhjeim 5½s '57	102	102	102
15 Tyrol HyElP 7½s'55	97	97	97
2 Tyrol Hy El P 7s '52	97½	97½	97½
6 Uruguay 8s '46	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
11 Uruguay 6s '60	64⅞	64⅛	64⅞
5 Uruguay 6s '64	64⅛	64⅛	64⅜

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 4,414,000; previous day, 9,178,700; week ago, 9,236,700; year ago, 15,734,000; two years ago, 8,880,000; Jan. 1 to date, 2,128,138,750; year ago, 2,495,784,000; two years ago, 2,423,399,000.

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22	10	Conn Ry & L pf	30	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Sep 15
87	76	Consol Cigar pf (7)	50	77	77	77	Aug 2
95	83	Cons Cig pf ww (6½)	30	83	83	83	Sep 13
94	83½	Cons Cig pf xw (6½)	20	83	83	83	Aug 31
77	56¾	Corn Exchange (3)	30	59	59	59	[illegible]
17¾	6	Cuba RR pf	10	8½	8½	8½	— ½
127	109⅛	Cuban-Am S pf (12k)	60	110	110	110	Sep 2
62	30	Cushman $8 pf	10	30	30	30	Sep 20
109	99¼	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	10	102	102	102	Sep 15
22	9⅞	Detroit & Mackinac	10	13	13	13	
30	19	Detroit & Mac pf	10	19	19	19	Sep 7
41¼	34	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	10	35	35	35	Sep 18
123	112	Duplan Silk pf (8)	20	116½	116½	116½	Sep 10
115½	110	Duquesne Lt 1 pf (5)	10	114	114	114	-1
163	160	Eastman Kod pf (6)	10	160	160	160	Sep 18
115½	105½	Endicott-John pf (5)	10	109	109	109	Sep 14
80	75⅝	Erie & Pitts (3½)	20	76	76	76	Sep 10
5⅜	2½	Fairbanks Co	30	2½	2½	2½	
38	15	Fairbanks pf	30	16	16	16	+ ¾
103	88	Fed Lt & Trac pf (6)	10	88	88	88	
39¾	39½	Filene's Sons (1.20g)	100	39½	39½	39½	Apr 19
98	95¼	Food Mach pf (4½)	40	94½	94½	94½	— ¾
135	95¼	Foster Wheeler pf	10	95¾	95¼	95¼	Sep 20
83	55	Franklin Simon pf	20	67½	67½	67½	Sep 20
117	105⅛	Freeport Sul pf (6)	30	108	106½	106½	Sep 18
73	30	Fuller pr pf	60	32	32	32	Sep 18
48½	16	Fuller 2 pf	30	17½	17	17	+1
33	20	Gamewell	200	18½	17¾	17¾	—1¼
106¼	93½	Gannett pf (6)	10	96	96	96	Sep 13
153	132	Gen Baking pf (8)	10	130	130	130	Sep 2
152	115	Gen Cigar pf (7)	20	115	115	115	
64½	46	Gen G & El cv pf	20	46	46	46	Sep 8
124	117	Gen Mills pf (6)	30	118	118	118	Sep 18
119	106	Gen Pr Ink pf (6)	10	108½	108½	108½	Sep 14
117½	103	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	100	104½	104½	104½	Jul 13
88	36	Gen Steel Cast pf	40	38⅛	37¼	38⅛	+1½
115	100	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	10	100	100	100	Sep 15
96	74	Goth Silk H pf (7)	10	77½	77½	77½	Sep 15
145½	132	Gt W Sug pf (7)	20	135	135	135	Sep 10
64¼	50½	Green B&W (2½g)	10	50½	50½	50½	Sep 14
98	65¼	Greene Cananea (3a)	10	80	80	80	Jul 22
59	32	Guantanamo Sug pf	10	33	33	33	
36	26½	Hack W pf A (1¾)	20	32½	32½	32½	Sep 30
103	103	Hamilton W pf (6)	10	105	105	105	Sep 20
105	98	Hanna $5 pf (5)	30	101	100	100	
140	128	Harb-Walk pf (6)	10	128	128	128	Sep 20
106½	90	Hat Corp pf (6½)	50	90	90	90	Sep 8
166	140	Helme pf (7)	10	154	154	154	Sep 20
135½	125	Hercules P pf (6)	50	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	+ ⅛
120½	100	Holland F pf (5)	60	100	100	100	Sep 20
114¾	110	Holly Sug pf (7)	50	111	110	110	Sep 18
72	50	Illinois Cent LL (4)	60	52	51	51	Sep 20
143	133½	Ingersoll Rd pf (6)	40	138	138	138	
111½	100	Interch Corp pf (6)	10	100	100	100	
10	4½	Int Ry Cent Amer	20	5	5	5	
8⅝	4½	Int Ry Cent Am ct	10	5	5	5	Sep 20
57½	34½	Int Ry C Am pf	40	47	45½	47	
110	86	Int Silver pf (8k)	10	86	86	86	Sep 20
107½	88	Intrst D Strs pf (7)	40	89⅞	88	89⅞	Sep 20
127	117	Island Crk C pf (6)	10	117	117	117	Sep 20
128	120	Johns-Man pf (7)	20	122	122	122	
133	106¾	Jon & L St pf (5¼k)	10	110¾	110¾	110¾	+ ¾
21	15½	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	117¾	117¾	117¾	Sep 17
110	96	Keith-A Or pf (3½k)	20	90	90	90	—11
109½	101	Kendall pf (6a)	10	102	102	102	Sep 20
71	29¾	Kinney (G R) pf	30	31¼	31¼	31¼	Sep 18
35½	18	Kinney (G R) pr pf	20	21½	21½	21½	Sep 20
17⅞	15	Laclede Gas	10	13½	13½	13½	—1½
41¾	20	Laclede Gas pf	30	23	20	20	Sep 20
201	189	Lehigh P C 4% pf (4)	10	194	194	194	Mar10
113	10	Loose-W B 5% pf (5)	20	105	105	105	Sep 20
14	127	Lorillard pf (7)	30	135	135	135	— ¾
132½	27	MacAnd & F pf (6)	10	127½	127½	127½	Sep 13
39	10⅛	Manati Sugar pf	20	10½	10½	10½	Sep 20
21½	10¼	Manati Sug pf ct	180	13	10¼	10½	Sep 10
39	15⅝	Manhattan Ry std	50	16¾	16	16	Sep 13
3⅛	1	Market St Ry	180	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
20	7	Market St Ry pf	100	7	7	7	Sep 8
30	12	Market St Ry pr pf	30	13	12½	12½	Sep 20
6½	1½	Market St Ry 2 pf	10	1½	1½	1½	Sep 14
166	142	Math Alkali pf (7)	10	155	155	155	Sep 13
111	97	Maytag 1 pf (6)	10	100¼	100¼	100¼	Sep 18
44	25	Maytag pf xw (3)	20	36	36	36	Aug 9
112½	92	McLellan Sto pf (6)	10	92	92	92	Sep 18
101	83	Mead Corp pf (6)	10	94	94	94	Sep 18
47¼	28½	Mengel 5% pf (2½)	40	31¾	31	31	Sep 20
41	19	Merc & M Tr (1.60)	10	21½	21½	21½	Sep 20
122	104	Midland Stl 1 pf (8)	40	113	112	112	Sep 20
105	94	Milw Elec Ry pf (6)	10	97½	97½	97½	Sep 18
124	108	Minn-Hon pf B (4)	10	114	114	114	Sep 17
6½	2	Minn StP&SSM LL	100	2	2	2	Sep 15
66½	51	Morris & Esx 3½	50	52	52	52	+1
90	78¼	Mullins pf (7)	30	80	78½	78½	Sep 18
108½	10	Murphy pf (5)	10	107½	107⅞	107⅞	Sep 7
47½	21½	Nash Chat & St L	10	23	23	23	Sep 17
112½	107¾	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	10	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	Sep 20
117	107	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	80	107½	107½	107½	
150	127	Nat Lead pf B (6)	20	130	130	130	Sep 20
10	100	Newberry 5% pf (5)	30	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ⅛
37	17	New Orl T& Mex	10	18	18	18	
12⅞	4	NY Dock	70	6	6	6	+ ½
25⅞	11	NY Dock pf	90	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅞
133	119	NY & Harlem (5)	50	119	119	119	Sep 13
137	123	NY & Harlem pf (5)	10	127	127	127	Jun 4
97	85	NY Lack & W (5)	10	85	85	85	Aug 6
76⅜	50	NY Shipbuilding pf	10	50	50	50	Sep 18
112¼	100	NY Steam $7 pf	50	100¼	100	100⅛	Sep 18
103⅞	89	NY Steam $6 pf	130	90	89½	90	Sep 20
116	102	Norfolk & W pf (4)	230	104½	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
114	98	Northern Central (4)	10	98¼	98¼	98¼	Sep 15
53½	40	Northwest Teleg (3)	100	40	40	40	Sep 20
40	28¼	Norwlk T&R pf (3¾k)	20	32	32	32	Sep 15
114	95	Omnibus pf (8)	10	95	95	95	Sep 13
141	129	Otis Elevator pf (6)	30	129	129	129	+2
141	[illegible]	Otis Steel pr pf (7)	100	140	140	140	—1
75	53	Outlet (3a)	10	55	55	55	Sep 11
115	114	Outlet pf (7)	10	115	115	115	Jun 10
13⅝	4⅜	Pac Coast	30	6	6	6	
40	15½	Pac Coast 1 pf	10	19	19	19	+1
27⅞	8	Pac Coast 2 pf	80	11	11	11	+ ½
152	130	Pac Tel & Tel (6)	10	132	132	132	+2
149	133	Pac T & T pf (6)	10	140	140	140	Sep 17
121	60	Panhandle pf	20	72	72	72	—2
105½	99	Paraffine pf (4)	10	99½	99½	99½	Sep 20
116⅛	112	Peoples Dr pf (6½)	10	113½	113½	113½	Sep 14
7⅛	3¼	Phila Rapid Transit	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	Sep 18
14	4½	Phila Rap Trans pf	30	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
91½	72	Phillips Jones pf (7)	10	72	72	72	Jul 8
74½	44	Phoenix H pf (3½)	30	45	45	45	Sep 18
56	46	Pirelli (1.68¾g)	20	45	44	44	Sep 13
47¼	18	Pittsburgh & W Va	50	20¾	20	20¾	+1¾
175	165	Pittsburgh Ft W (7)	[illegible]	165	165	165	Apr 12
190	174½	Pittsbgh Ft W pf (7)	[illegible]	175½	175½	175½	Apr 28
122	79	Pittsburgh Steel pf	20	81	81	81	—1½
28	16	Pittsbgh T Coal pf	20	18	18	18	Aug 17
141	97¼	Pittsbgh United pf	10	116	116	116	Aug 30
100½	85	Pitt Coke & I pf (5)	40	85	85	85	Sep 20
117	117	Pitt C C & St L (5)	20	118	117	115	Sep 9
167	167	Pitt Yng & A pf (7)	10	167	167	167	Feb 16
118½	114½	Procter & G pf (5)	80	118	117¼	117¼	Sep 20
162⅛	140	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	20	143	143	143	Sep 20
112¾	107½	Pure Oil pf (6)	40	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	
25½	9½	RR Sec Ill C Stk	20	10	10	10	Sep 18
83	60	Real Silk Hos pf	20	61	60	60	Sep 7
110	85	Rens & Sara (8)	10	85	85	85	
136	124	Rev C & B pf (7)	20	124	124	124	Sep 16
95⅞	89	RevC&B5¼%pf(5¼)	10	90	89⅞	90	Aug 4
67	59⅞	Reynolds Tob (3)	10	63½	63½	63½	+1½
113	104¼	Safe St 7% pf (7)	80	108½	108½	108½	Sep 18
113	99	Safe St 6% pf (6)	30	103	102¾	103	Sep 20
103	95	Safe St 5% pf (5)	10	95	95	95	+1¼
20¾	10	StL Southwestern	20	11½	10	10	Sep 13
37½	18	StL Southwestn pf	10	18	18	18	Sep 20
45¾	38	Scott Paper (1.05g)	50	39½	39½	39½	— ¼
44	30	Sheaffer Pen (1¼g)	30	30½	30½	30½	
197	85¼	Sloss-Shef Stl & I	10	110	110	110	
120	96	Sloss-S Stl pf (6)	20	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
155	141	Sou P R Sug pf (8)	10	141	141	141	—2
77⅝	60	Spalding 1 pf	10	60	60	60	Sep 9
104½	92	Spang Chal pf (6)	20	92	92	92	Sep 8
94	73⅜	Spear & Co pf (5½)	10	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	
50	44	Spicer pf A (3)	30	48	48	48	+2
95½	73	Spiegel pf (4½)	80	73¼	72½	72½	— ¾
125	118	Sun Oil pf (6)	70	122	122	122	
57½	47⅝	Talcott ptc pf (2¾a)	20	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	Sep 20
93½	83	The Fair pf (7)	10	83	83	83	Sep 7
94	54	Twin City pf (7k)	30	55½	55	55	Sep 20
117⅞	112	United Bis pf (7)	10	112	112	112	Sep 15
106¼	95½	United Dyew pf (7)	10	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	Sep 10
20½	10	US Distributing pf	50	11¼	10	11¼	Sep 20
172	156	US Gypsum pf (7)	30	159	159	159	Sep 20
160	147	US Tobacco pf (7)	20	149¾	149¾	149¾	Sep 20
164	142¼	Univ Leaf T pf (8)	20	147⅝	147⅝	147⅝	Sep 14
108	40½	Univ Pict 1 pf	20	49	42	42	—7½
58½	45	Vadsco pf	20	41	40	40	—5
115	103⅛	Van Raalte 1 pf (7)	10	105¼	105¼	105¼	Sep 9
80	80	Vick Shr & Pac (5)	50	80	80	80	Mar27
85	85	Vick Shr & P pf (5)	10	86	86	86	Apr 17
115	105	Va El & P $6 pf (6)	10	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	5⅞	Va Iron Coal & Coke	20	6	6	6	Sep 18
37	15¼	Va Iron C & C pf	1	16	15¾	16	+ ¾
98	61½	Vulcan Detin (3g)	40	70	69	70	+1
122½	117⅝	Vulcan Det pf (7)	20	119	119	119	Aug 14
16	6⅛	Wabash pf B	1	7	7	7	Aug 21
92½	82½	Webster Eisenlohr pf	10	82½	82½	82½	Jul 27
3⅞	1	Wells Fargo	10	1½	1½	1½	+ ¼
108	88	W Penn El A (7)	30	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	— ⅛
108	98½	W Penn El 7% pf (7)	20	101½	101	101	+1½
103	81	W Penn El 6% pf (6)	30	96⅞	96½	96½	Sep 20
123½	118	W Penn P 7% pf (7)	10	120¼	120¼	120¼	Sep 16
115⅛	110⅛	W Penn P 6% pf (6)	40	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	— ¼
170	142	West E&M pf (3g)	20	140	140	140	Sep 20
39	35⅛	Westen El In A (3)	30	38	38	38	Sep 10
115	90	Wheeling & L E	60	90	90	90	Sep 14
125	114	Wheel & L E pf (5½)	10	118	118	118	Aug 17
112½	91	Worth P&M pf A	10	91	91	91	—2
112	95	Wor P&M pf A st	50	96	95	95	Sep 14
128	76⅛	Wright Aero	20	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	— ⅛
142	117	Yell Trk 7%pf (7)	40	119	117	117	Sep 13

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrant; (xw) without warrant.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.95⅝	$4.9511	$8.2397
Cables	4.9511	4.95⅞	8.2397
France—franc	.0340	.0339	†
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1683	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2297	.2297	†
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4013	.4013	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5520	.5519	†
Sweden—krona	.2556	.2556	.4537
Norway—krone	.2492	.2491	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2213	.2213	.4537
Spain—peseta	*	*	.3267
Greece drachma	.0091	.0091	.0230
Austria—schill'g	.1887	.1887	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0296
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3005	.3010	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0645	.0645	.2025
Chile—peso	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8000‡	.8000‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2892	.2892	.8440
India—rupee	.3744	.3745	.6180
Java—florin	.5551	.5535	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3108	.3108	*
Shanghai—dol	.2987⅞	.2987⅞	*
Straits Settlem—dol	.5819	.5825	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012	.5012	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‡Nominal.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Acme Wire vtc (2g)	42	40½	40½
200	Aero Sup Mfg B	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Ainsworth (½g)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
200	Air Inv cv pf	20	20	20
100	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	80	80	80
400	Alum Co Am	121¾	121	122
400	Alum Ltd	98¼	98	98
700	Am Airlines	18	17	17
200	Am Beverage	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Am BoxBoard (1.30g)	14½	14	14½
200	Am Centrifugal	3	2⅞	2⅞
125	Am Cit P&L A (3a)	26⅛	26	26
200	AmCitP&LAww(2½k)	20	21	21
700	Am CitP&LB (.30g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2000	Am Cyan B (.60)	30	30⅛	30⅛
100	Am & For P war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1600	Am GasEl (1.40)	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞
50	Am G&E pf (6)	110⅛	110	110⅛
100	Am Gen	8	8	8
100	Am Laun Mch (.80a)	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞
100	AmLight&T (1.20a)	16⅛	16	16⅛
600	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1	1⅛
200	Am Seal Kap (.20g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
300	Am Super Power	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1000	Am Sup P 1 pf (6)	31½	31½	31½
200	Anch Post F	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	Ang Wupp (.20g)	5	4¾	5
200	Apex Elec (.20g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
300	Ark Nat Gas	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
2200	Ark Nat Gas A	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
100	Ark Nat Gas pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Art Met Wks (.80)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
300	Ashland O&R (.40)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	As El Ind (.364g)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	Asso G&El	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Asso G&El A	2	2	2
20	Atl Bir&C pf (3)	90	88	88
400	Atlas Corp war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Atlas Ply (1½g)	30	30	30
300	Austin Silver M	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Avery & Sons (.60g)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
50	Babcock & Wil (4)	95	95	95
1300	Bald Loco war	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞
2200	Barium Sta Stl	3¼	3	3
100	Bell Aire	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Bell Tel Pa pf(6½)	117	117	117
200	Berk&Gay Furn	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	BerkGayXF war	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Bliss EW	12⅛	11⅞	12
50	Bliss & Laugh (2a)	34	34	34
800	Blue Ridge (.13g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1400	Blumenthal (S)	11½	10	10
100	BrownBlltH 2 pf	3	3	3
300	Braz T&L (.80g)	31	31	31
300	Breeze Corp	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
11000	Brewster Aero	4	3⅞	3⅞
700	Bridgpt Mach (¾g)	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞
100	Brill pf	35	35	35
100	Brit Celan	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
75	Brit Col pow A(2)	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
100	Brown Co pf	58	55	58
300	BrownF&W (1.05g)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
30	Buf N&EPpf (1.60)	100¼	100¼	100¼
600	BunkHill&S (1½)	23⅛	22	23⅛
200	Cab&Wire A	1	1	1
300	Cab&Wire B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Can Ind Alc A	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞
100	Can Marc Wire	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2100	Carib Syn (½h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
800	Carnegie Met	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	83	83	83
2400	Carrier Corp	42⅞	41¼	42⅞
100	Carter(JW)(.60g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Casco Prod (2¾g)	19	19	19
1000	Catalin Am	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
300	Cen & Sw Ut	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
100	Cen Ohio St (.85g)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
300	Cen St El	1	⅞	1
175	Cen St El 6% pf	9⅛	9	9
25	Ctn St E cv pf n	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
200	Centrif Pi (.40)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Cheesbro (4a)	106	106	106
150	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	51	50	50
500	Chi Riv&Mach (¾g)	14⅞	14	14
25	Childs pf	60	60	60
6000	Cities Service	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
700	Cit Serv pf	30⅛	29½	30
500	City Auto Stpg (.45g)	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛
300	Claude Neon Lts	2	2	2
100	Cleve Tract	10	10	10
900	Colon Develop	3	2⅞	2⅞
1200	Colo Fuel & I war	8⅜	8	8⅜
1200	Colum O & G	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
500	Comwith Edis	27⅛	27	27
4000	Cons Cop Min	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
100	Cons Gas Ut	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Cons Royalty (.30)	2	2	2
300	Cons Stl Corp	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	Cont Roll & Stl	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛
50	Cont Secur	1	1	1
200	Cooper Paint&V (.40a)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
400	Cooper-Bess	13	12⅞	12⅞
1100	Cord Corp	3⅞	3⅛	3⅝
1100	Cosden Petro	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Cosden Petro pf	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
800	Courtaulds (.372g)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
400	Creole Pet (½g)	29⅞	29	29⅞
100	Crocker Wh	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
300	Croft Brewing	⅞	⅞	⅞
1000	Crown C Pet (.10g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Cuneo Press (3)	38	37	38
1100	Cusi Mex	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	DerbyPet (½)	10	10	10
100	Dayton Rub	16	16	16
1100	Derby Oil	5⅛	5	5⅛
100	Derby Oil pf (2k)	67	67	67
100	Det G&M pf (1.20)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
500	Det Gray Ir (.04)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
175	Diamond Shoe (2)	17⅞	16½	16½
200	Domin St & Coal	17	17	17
100	Driver-Harris (1½)	28	28	28
1500	Egle PichLed (.30g)	15⅛	15	15⅛
200	East Gas & F	4⅛	4½	4⅛
100	East G&F 6% pf(3)	41⅛	41	41
50	Est G&F pr pf (4½)	60	60	60
100	East Sta Corp	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
600	Easy Wash MB(¾g)	7	6⅞	7
200	Eisler Elec (3½f)	2	1⅞	1⅞
8400	El Bo d & Sh	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞
500	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	63½	63	63
100	El B&Sh $5 pf (5)	57	57	57
500	El Pow As (.15g)	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛
100	El Pow As A (.15g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
700	Elect Share	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞
50	Elect Shov Coal pf	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
200	Electrol vtc	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
25	Emp G&F 6% pf	32	32	32
100	Empire Pow (1½k)	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
1600	Equity Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Euron El deb rt	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Evans Wallo	1⅛	1	1
100	Evans Wallo pf	13	13	13
400	Ex-Cell-o Corp(.60g)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
200	Fairchild Av	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛
100	Falstaff Brew	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Ferro Enam (1½g)	30½	30½	30½
600	Fidelio Brew	⅞	⅞	⅞
10	Fire As Phil (2)	70	70	70
600	Fisk Rub	9⅞	9¼	9½
100	Fla P&L $7 pf	37½	36	36
1200	Ford M Can A (1)	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛
800	Ford Mot Ltd (.312g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	Gen Alloys	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Gen El Ltd (.643g)	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
400	Gen Firepfg (.85g)	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛
1500	Gen Invest	⅞	⅞	⅞
1000	Gen Invest war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Gen Tel	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1600	Glen Alden (¼g)	8⅞	8½	8⅞
600	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Gorh Mfg vtc (2¼g)	25	25	25
1100	Grand Nat Films	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
40	Gt Atl & P nv (6a)	81	81	81
200	Greenf T & D	12	11⅞	11⅞
200	Groc Ptr Prod	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2700	Gulf Oil (¾g)	49	47½	48
100	Hall Lamp (.30g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Harvard Brew	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Hat CorpAmB (.60g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Hearn D Strs (1.65g)	13	13	13
100	Hearn D Strs pf (3)	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
1000	Hecla Min (.70g)	12⅞	12	12⅞
600	Helena Rubin	6	6	5⅞
100	Helena Rub A (1) xd	8	8	8
200	Hoe (R) & Co A	21½	21¼	21½
300	Holophane (1.70g)	18	17⅝	17⅝
2600	Hud Bay M&S (¾g)	24½	24	24¼
900	Humble Oil (1⅜g)	72⅜	71⅞	72
400	Hum Ros Fib (.40g)	8½	8¼	8⅜
300	Ill Iowa Pow	5	5	5

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
1300	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Ill Iowa Pow pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Im Chem Ind (.19g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Imp Oil Can (½a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Imp Oil Co reg (½a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Ind Tel Ill B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Ind Pipe Line (.30g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Indpls P & L (6½)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Ind Svc 7% pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Ins Co N Am (2a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] (Inter through Molybdenum)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	Montg Ward A (7)	139⅜	139⅜	139⅜
100	Moore (T) Dis	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
800	Mount City Copper	6	5⅞	6
200	Mount Prod (.60)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	Sunray Oil (.15g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
75	Swiss-Am El pf	111	110	111
500	Taggart	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500	Taylor (K) Dist	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1900	Technicolor (1½g)	27	26	26⅛
100	Tech-Hugh G (.60a)	4⅛	4	4⅛
100	Texon Oil (.60)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Thew Shove	22	21½	22
100	Tilo Roof (1)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
10	Tob Prod Exp (.15e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Todd Ship (2)	87	87	87
100	Tonopah Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
1300	Trans-Lux (.3)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Trans-west Oil	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1100	Nat Bellas Hess	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	Nat Container (¼g)	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
1800	Nat Fuel G (1)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
200	Nat Mfr & Strs	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Nat Oil Prod (1.10g)	34	34	34
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	83	83	83
400	Nat RubMach	9	8⅞	9
100	Nat Service pf	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Nat Trans (.45g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1300	Nat TunnelsMines	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
800	Nat Un Rad	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Navarro Oil (.40a)	19	16⅞	19
200	Nehi Corp	42	40⅛	40⅛
50	Nebraska Pow 7pf	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
100	N J Zinc (3a)	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
400	N Mex & Ariz	3	3	3
400	Newmont Min (3¼g)	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
1000	Niag Hud Pow	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
300	Niag Sh Md B (.15k)	9⅜	9	9
300	Niles-Bem-P (1½g)	45	44	44
100	Noma Elec (.40g)	5⅞	5	5⅞
100	Nor Am Lt & Pow	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Nor Am L&P pf	47½	47	47½
100	Nor A Ray A (1½g)	36	36	36
200	Nor Am Ray (1½g)	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
200	Nor Europ Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	No I PS 6% pf(3¾k)	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
300	Nor St P A	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
100	No'west Eng (¾g)	19	19	19
75	Ohio Brass B (2¼g)	46	46	46
100	Ohio Oil pf (6)	110	110	110
100	Okla Nat Gas pf	26	26	26
75	Okla N Gas cv pf (6)	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
100	Oldetyme Dist	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Overseas Sec (.70g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Pan-Am Air (1)	48⅛	47⅞	48⅛
5300	Pantepec Oil	6⅛	5⅞	6
100	Parker Pen (2)	19	19	19
100	Prkrsbe R&R (.80g)	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
100	Pender Gr B	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
700	Pennroad (¼e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
25	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	92	92	92
100	Pa Wat & Pow (4)	77	77	77
100	Phila Co (.80g)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Phoenix Sec (¼a)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Pierce Govern (.60)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
200	Pioneer Gold (.60)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
400	Pitney Bowes (.40)	7	6⅞	6⅞
100	Pitts Forg	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛
50	Pitts & Lake E(4¼g)	72	72	72
100	Pitts Metallu (1a)	10	10	10
600	Pitts Pl Gl (5¼g)	112½	112	112
100	Pleas Val W (.15g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Potrero Sugar	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Powdrell&Alex(.55g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Pow Corp Can (¼g)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
300	Premier Gld (12a)	2⅞	2	2
100	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
10	PS Ind $6 pf	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
150	P Sd P$5 pf (6¼k)	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛
50	P Sd P $6 pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
50	Rwy & Lt Sec (.30g)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
50	Raym Conc (1a)	24	24	24
1100	Red Bank Oil	21¼	20⅞	20⅞
200	Reiter-Foster	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Richmond Rad	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
500	Rio Grande Val G vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Roosevelt Fd	2⅛	2	2
400	Root Pet (½g)	5⅛	5	5
700	Russeks F Ave (½)	9	8⅞	9
100	Rustless I&S	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
250	Safety Car H&L	115	113	115
1700	St Regis Pap	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞
300	Samson Unit	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
100	Schiff Co (2)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100	Seeman Bros (2½a)	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
100	Segal Lock	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Seiberling Rub	4½	4½	4½
50	Sel Ind pr pf (5½)	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
1300	Seversky Airc	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛
1100	Shattuck Denn	11⅞	11⅛	11½
600	Simmons Har&Pt	3	2⅞	3
30	Singer Mfg (6a)	289	284	285
100	Sonotone (.10g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Soss Mfg (½)	8⅞	8½	8⅞
400	So C Ed C pf (1½)	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞
20	So N E Tel (8)	161½	160	160
100	Southland Roy (.40)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Stand Cap&S (1.60a)	19	19	19
100	Stand Dredg pf n	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
300	St Oil Ky (1a)	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
2	St Oil Ohio (1)	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
300	St Pow&Lt	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	St Pow&L B	2	2	2
200	Stand Sil-Lead (.02g)	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Starrett Corp vtc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Sterchi Br Strs	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
400	Sterl Alum Pr (¾g)	8⅛	8¼	8⅛
100	Sterling Brew	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Sterling Inc (.30a)	4	4	4
100	Stroock & Co (2)	18	18	18
100	Tri-Cont war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Trunz Pork Strs (½e)	8	8	8
800	Tubize Chat	15	14½	14⅞
100	Tubize Chat A (4g)	53	53	53
100	Unexcelled Mfg	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
3 Ala Pow 5s'46	103⅛	103	103⅛
4 Ala Pow 4½s'67	88	88	88
1 Ala Pow 4½s'67	89	89	89
1 Alumin Ltd 5s'48	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
136 Am G&E 5s 2028	107	106⅛	106¾
10 Am P&L 6s 2016	86⅛	86	86
2 Am Rad 4½s'47	106	106	106
8 Appal El Pow 5s'56	106	106	106
4 Ark Lou Gas 4s'51	102	101⅛	101⅛
8 Ark P&L 5s'56	96	95⅛	96
15 As Elec 4½s'53	48	48⅛	48½
1 As G&E 5s'50	45	45	45
300 As G & E 5s'68	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
2 As G & E 4½s'49	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
3 As T&T 5½s'55A	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
62 Baldw L 6s'38 xw	112	107	107⅞
22 Baldw L 6s'38 ww st	113	108	108
14 Birm El 4½s'68	89	88⅜	89
2 Birming Gas 5s'59	88	88	88
10 Can Pac 5s'42	107⅛	107	107
13 Caro P & L 5s'56	94⅛	94	94¼
1 Cedar Rap Mfg 5s'53	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Cen Ill P S 5s'56 E	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Cen Ill P S 5s'68 G	101	101	101
1 Cen IllPS 4½s'67F	96½	96⅛	96½
2 Cen P&L 5s'56	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
4 Cen Pow 5s'57D	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
5 Cen St El 5½s'54	47⅛	47	47⅛
42 Cities Ser 5s'50	80⅞	80	80⅛
2 Cit S Gas 5½s'43	100	100	100
2 CitSGPipe 6s'43	102⅞	102	102
2 CitSP&L 5½s'49	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
10 CitSPow 5½s'52	58⅛	57⅞	58⅛
6 Comw'lEd 5s'53A	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
3 Comw'l Ed 4s'81 F	106⅞	106⅛	106⅞
11 Comw'l Ed 3½s'65H	105	104⅞	104⅞
7 Comw'l Subs5½s'48A	103	103	103
12 Commun P&L 5s'57	71	70	70
8 CommuPbSvc5s'60A	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1 Con GEL Ba 3½s '71	101	101	101
34 Cont G&E 5s'58 A	82⅛	81⅞	82⅛
2 Crucible St 5s'40	102⅛	102½	102⅛
5 Del El Pow 5½s'59	103	102⅛	102⅛
3 Det C Gas 6s'47 A	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Det C Gas 5s'50 B	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3 Det Int Br 6½s'52	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
3 East G&F 4s'56 A	82⅞	82	82
5 El Paso El 5s'50 A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
36 Elec P&L 5s 2030	81½	80⅞	80⅞
16 Emp O&R 5½s'42	82⅛	80⅛	80⅛
1 Fstone Tire 5s'42	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3 Fla P&L 5s'54	89	89	89
3 Gary E&G 5s'44 st	95	94	95
10 Gatin P 5s'56	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5 Gatin P 6s'41	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6 Gatin P 6s'41 B	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Gen Pub Ut 6½s'56	76	76	76
7 Geo Pow 5s'67	91	90⅛	90⅛
2 Geo P & L 5s'78	68	68	68
2 Guar Inv 5s'48 A	48	48	48
4 Hall Pr 6s'47 A st	83	83	83
2 Ill Pow & L 5s'56 C	92	92	92
4 Ill Pow & L 6s'53	99⅞	99⅛	99⅞
2 Ill Pow & L 5½s'54 B	97	96⅞	97
1 Ind El 5s'47	91	91	91
2 Ind E 5s'51 C	91	91	91
2 Ind Hyd El 5s'58	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
3 Ind Svc 5s'50	80	80	80
3 Indnapls Gas 5s'52	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
10 Ind P & L 5s'57 A	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Int P Sec 7s'57 E	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
8 Intern Pow 5s'55	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
23 Inters Pow 5s'57	50⅛	49⅛	50⅛
7 Intera P Svc 5s'56 D	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
7 Intera P Svc 4½s'58	70	69⅞	70
6 Ia-Neb L & P 5s'57	99⅞	99⅛	99⅞
1 Jer Cen P&L4½s'61C	105	105	105
4 Kan Pow 5s'47 A	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4 Ky Util 6½s'48D	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞
1 Ky Util 5½s'55 F	92	92	92
1 Ky Util 5s'69 I	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Ky Util 5s'61 H	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
1 LakeSupDP3½s'66A	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
12 Lehigh PS6s2026A	103	101⅛	103
2 Lib McN & L 5s'42	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
8 Lou P&L 5s'57	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 Midland Val 5s'43	77	77	77
9 Milw G Lt 4½s'67	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 MissP&L Co 5s'57	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
3 MissPow 5s'55	77	77	77
2 Mont-Dak P 5½s'44	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
4 Munson SS 6½s'37 ct	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1 Nat Pub S 5s '78 ct	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
7 Nevada Cal E 5s'56	82⅛	82	82
1 New Amst Gas 5s'48	118	118	118
8 N Eng G&E 5s'50	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
3 N Eng Pow 5½s'54	91	91	91
4 N Eng Pow 5s'48	89	88⅛	89
3 N Orl P S 5s'49 A	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
17 N Orl P S 6s'42 st	81	80	80
4 NY Pow&Lt 4½s'67	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 NY St E&G 4½s80	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Nor Am L&P5½s56	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
3 Nor Con Ut5½s48A	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
2 Nor Ind G&E 6s 52	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 Nor Ind P S 5s 69	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6 Nor nd PS4½s70E	97⅛	96⅛	96
3 Nor'west El 6s 45 st	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
12 Okla Nat Gas 5s'46	98	97⅛	98
3 Pac P&L 5s'55	87	86	87
5 Pen Cen P&L 4½s'77	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
2 Pen Fl 4s'71P	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Pen-Oh Ed 5½s'59	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1 Peo Gas L&C 4s'81 B	91	91	91
1 Poop L&P 5s'79	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
13 Phila El P 5½s'72	111	111	111
7 Pied Fl 6½s '6[illegible]	72	70	72
1 Pitts Coal Co 6s'49	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Pitts Steel 6s'48	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Portland G&C 5s'40	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
5 Potomc Ed 5s'56 E	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
10 Pub Sv N Ill 5s'78	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37 Pub SN Ill 4½s'60I	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4 Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	133⅛	132⅛	133⅛
12 Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	71⅛	69	71⅛
1 Pug Sd P&L 5s'50C	69	69	69
14 Pug SdP&L4½s'50D	66	62	66
13 Safe Har W 4½s'79	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 St L Gas&C 6s'47	10	10	10
2 Shaw2W&P 4½s'67 A	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 S E P&L 6s 2025 A	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
3 South Car Pow 5s'57	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
21 So Cal Ed 3¾s'45	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
13 So Cal Ed 3¾s'60	103	103	103
3 So Cal Ed 3¾s'60 B	103	103	103
3 So'wes Pub S 6s'45 A	103	103	103
7 Stand G&E 6s'35	66⅛	65⅛	66
4 Stand G&E 6s'35 ct	66	65⅛	66
8 Stand G&E 6s'35 cv	66	65⅛	66
1 Stand G&E 6s'51	64	64	64
6 Stand G&E 6s'66	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
1 Stand P&L 6s'57	61	61	61
1 Starrett Corp 5s'50	26	26	26
2 Superpowr Ill 4½s'68	106	106	106
14 Tex El S 5s'60	101	100⅛	101
12 Tex P&L 5s'56	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5 Toledo Ed 5s'67	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 Twin SRT 5½s'52A	71	70⅛	70⅛
2 Unit L&P 6s'75	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
11 Unit L&P 5½s'59	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3 Unit L&Ry 5½s'52	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
3 Unit L&Ry 6s'52A	108	108	108
2 Unit L&Ry 6s'73A	64	64	64
3 Virg P S 5½s'46A	95	93⅛	93⅛
7 Waldorf-Ast 5s'54	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1 Wash Ry & El 4s'51	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 West Pa 5s 2030	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
15 West Tex Ut 5s'57A	90	89⅛	89⅛
3 W Un G & E 5½s'55A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Wis Min L&P 5s'44	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Wisc P&L 5s'56A	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
Foreign Bonds			
2 Ger C Mun 6s'47	19	19	19
1 Hambrg El 5½s'38	26	26	26
12 ItSupPw 6s'63A	56	55	56
8 Mendoza Pr 4s'51 st	95½	95½	95½
1 Nippon EP 6½s'53	87	87	87
3 ParanaBraz7s'33	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
4 Rio de Jan 6½s'59	21⅛	21	21
1 Santa Fe Arg 4s'45 st	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
7 Stinnes 4s'40 2d st	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛

(xd) Ex-dividend. (ex) First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (b) Including extra or extras. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year; no regular rate. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Bauman (L) & Co. 7% 1st pf	$3.50	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Channon (H) Co 6% pf	15c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 27
Dravo Corp 6% pf	$2	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Group Corp 6% pf	37c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Extra				
American Bakeries Co. cl A	25c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Indus Accept Corp Ltd $2, cl A	12½c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Lerner Stores	50c	..	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Ohio Wax Paper Co	25c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Western Commonw'h Corp Cl A	10c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Initial				
Dixie Home Stores	15c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Gen Shoe Corp	10c	..	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co 6% conv pf	30c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Increased				
M-A-C Plan Inc (Providence, R. I.) pf	40c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Twin Disc Clutch Co	$1	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Interim				
Glen AldenCoal	12½c	..	Oct. 20	Oct. 5
Kelvinator (Can)	$1	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 22
McGraw Hill Pub	15c	..	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Special				
Canada & Dom Sug Co Ltd.	$1	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Stock				
Deposited Insur A	2½% Shrs	S	Nov. 1	Sep. 15
do B	2½%	S		
Regular				
Ala Fuel & Ir Co	30c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Am Baker Co A	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
do 7% pf	$3.50	S	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
do 7% pf	$1.75	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
do B	50c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Am Screw Co	20c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Am Stove Co	$2	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Atlas Thrift Plan Cp 7% pf	17½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Barigis Bros Co	15c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
do 6% pf	37½c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Caro Clinchfld & Ohio Ry	$1	Q	Oct. 20	Oct. 9
Do stpd ctfs	$1.25	Q	Oct. 20	Oct. 9
Carpel Corp	75c	..	Sep. 29	Sep. 22
Case Lockwd & Brainard	$2.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 17
Chic Daily News Inc $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Collateral Loan Co (Boston, Mass.)	$1.75	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Consol Aire Corp $3 conv pf	75c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 17
Diver Tr Shrs B bearer	20.519c	..	Oct. 1	
Eco Inv Tr. Ltd	62½c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Farm & Merch Bk of Long Bch (Cal)	$1.25	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 30
Fiberoid Corp	75c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Fuller Mfg Co (Kalamazoo, Mich.)	5c	..	Oct. 2	Sep. 30
Globe Disc & Fin Cp 7% pf	87½c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Gt Lakes Eng Wks	15c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Green (D) Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 17
Hartfield-Campbell Crk Coal Co 5% pf	15c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
Hooker Electrochemical Co.	$1.50	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 14
do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 14
Imperial Bk of Canada (Toronto, Ont.)	$2.50	Q	Nov. 1	Sep. 30
Indus Accept Corp Ltd 5% conv pf	$1.25	Q	Oct 1	Sep. 20
do $2 cl A	37c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Int'l Pulp Co. 7%	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Knapp, Monarch Co $3.50 pf	62½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Lerner Stores	50c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
do pf	$1.12½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Marsh (H) & Sons	44c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Masco Screw Products Co	5c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 27
Mass Lighting Cos	75c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 18
do $8 pf	$2	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Merchants Natl Bank (Boston, Mass)	$8	S	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Mid-West Rubber Reclaiming Co	$1	..	Oct. 10	Oct. 1
N Y Sun Inc 1 pf	$4	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Ohio Wax Pap Co	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Philadelphia Co	15c	Q	Oct. 25	Oct. 1
Do 6% pf	$1.50	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 1
Pierce Gov	15c	..	Oct. 11	Sep. 28
Pitts Scr & Bolt	15c	..	Oct. 21	Sep. 30
Pittsfld Third Nat Bk & Tr Co (Mass)	$1	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 14
Shaeffer (WA) Pen	$1	..	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Stanley Wks (The)	40c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 17
Do 5% pf	31¼c	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 30
Travelers Ins	$4	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Western Assurance Co (Toronto, Ont)	$1.20	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Western Commonw'th Corp A	30c	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Western Grocer Co (Iowa)	30c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
N Y March No. 3	2.35	2.35	2.34	2.35	+.01
Wld March No. 4	1.19	1.20	1.19	1.20	+.01
Wld May No. 4	1.22½	1.22½	1.22½	1.22	+.01

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	13.48	13.64	13.48	13.60	+.18
March	13.80	13.95	13.80	13.95	+.21

Heavy Buying Sweeps Through The Cloth Market

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Another wave of heavy buying swept through print cloth markets last week and resulted in reviving buying interest throughout the gray goods section. By the end of the week coarse goods trading had reached a total variously estimated to be anywhere between 30,000,000 and 50,000,000 yards. It is probable that the aggregate topped the 40,000,000 yard mark, and on the basis of a normal weekly production of about 30,000,000 yards, there is little question that the buying of the week substantially far exceeded the output from the looms.

Buying Boosts Prices

Although much of the dealing took place at the very bottom of the market so far as price was concerned, the increased demand brought a quick recovery from the bottom, and many mills advanced prices even on spot merchandise. Most of the active print cloth numbers were an eighth cent higher at the close than they were at the beginning of the week, and the practice of demanding a premium of an eighth of a cent for November-December deliveries became more general, even though most buyers stoutly resisted these higher quotations.

Much of the business put through was for shipment during September and October, but some buyers were successful in getting sizeable commitments accepted at the minimum levels for delivery during the last two months of the year.

The week brought diligent inquiry from buyers as to the actual cost of production under present conditions of cheap cotton and relatively high labor. Most of these investigations developed that current gray goods prices involved actual losses of one to two cents a pound for many gray goods mills. They are fully a cent a pound under cost for the average mill, and only the most modern and finely equipped establishment with a stock of raw material bought at the very bottom of the cotton market, could hope to manufacture gray goods and sell them at today's prices without a loss. Under these circumstances, most large users of gray goods thought it safe to cover their requirements for the rest of the year, since they see but small chance of any very great further dip in raw cotton prices.

Bag manufacturers were among the early buyers in round lots and converters and bleachers came in also when it appeared that mills were disposed to advance quotations. The standard print cloth constructions were the particular center of attention, but there was also some trading in narrow sheetings, occasional dealings in wide sheetings, and rather strong and persistent demand for osnaburgs, which kept the market for this class of goods completely cleaned out and held prices very firm.

Wide Prints in Demand

On the wide print cloths, there was heavy demand for 39-inch four yard 80x80s, and very considerable business was laid down at 7 cents. This price was later moved up to 7⅛ cents at which figure a fairly substantial quantity of goods was bought. The 39-inch 4.75 yard 68x72s were moving at 5⅞ cents when the market became active, but they soon were moved up to 6 cents flat and sold actively at that figure.

Millions of yards of 38½-inch 5.35 yard 64x60s were bought at 5 cents a yard, the bottom so far reached by this construction, but the price moved up later to 5⅛ and fair business was done at that level. The 38½-inch 6.25 yards 60x48s sold at 4½ cents but some buyers were able to wring an extra concession of an eighth and contracted for sizeable yardage at 4⅜ cents. This later was advanced again to 4½ cents which was firm at the close.

On carded broadcloths there was business in good volume put through on the 80x60s at 5½ cents but this later advanced to 5⅝c without stopping the trading. The 100x60s sold in quantity at 7 cents flat and later advanced to 7⅛ cents and more trading was done at that level.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
Sept.	1.04⅞	1.06	1.04½	1.06⅛	+.00⅞
Dec.	1.04⅝	1.06⅛	1.04⅝	1.05⅞	+.00⅞
May	1.06½	1.08⅛	1.06½	1.07⅞	+.00⅝
Corn					
Sept.	1.03	1.05⅞	1.02⅛	1.04½	+.02⅛
Dec.	.63⅛	.65⅛	.63⅛	.64⅛	+.01⅛
May	.64⅛	.65⅛	.64⅛	.64⅛	+.00⅞
Oats					
Sept.	.32⅛	.33½	.32	.32⅛	+.00⅛
Dec.	.30⅛	.31⅛	.30⅛	.31	+.00⅛
May	.31⅛	.31⅛	.31⅛	.31⅛	
Rye					
Sept.	.81⅛	.82⅛	.81⅛	.82⅛	+.00⅛
Dec.	.79⅛	.80⅛	.79⅛	.80⅛	+.00⅛
May	.79⅛	.80⅛	.79⅛	.80	+.00⅛

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
New York					
October	8.72	8.80	8.71	8.73	—.02
December	8.62	8.67	8.61	8.62	—.03
January	8.67	8.72	8.67	8.68	—.03
March	8.77	8.81	8.75	8.75	—.03
May	8.89	8.92	8.86	8.87	—.02
July	8.90	9.03	8.96	8.97	—.01
Liverpool					
Oct.	5.05	5.07	5.05	5.07	—.03
Jan.	5.14	5.15	5.12	5.13	—.03
March	5.19	5.21	5.19	5.21	—.02
May	5.24	5.27	5.24	5.27	—.01

Reliable Stores Corp. Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—Reliable Stores Corp., retail furniture and jewelry chain with stores principally in eastern states, reported a decrease in August sales from July of 2.6 per cent to $741,778. Eight months' sales increased 14.1 per cent over the corresponding period last year to $5,952,221.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Sept 21 (AP)—Wool top futures closed barely steady, unchanged to 5 lower.

	High	Low	Last
October	103.2	103.1	103.0b
December	103.5	103.5	103.0b
March	103.3	103.1	103.0b
May	103.1	103.1	103.0b
July	103.0	103.0	103.0b

b—Bid.

Hawaii Teachers To Work Year In 26 U. S. Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Pupils in 26 American cities scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific will receive instruction this year from teachers sent from Hawaii as part of the Territory's education exchange plan.

Started about 10 years ago with the approval of the Territorial Legislature, the plan is so popular requests from mainland school systems are greater than Hawaii can meet. An arbitrary limit of about 30 exchanges each year has been set by officials of the Territorial Department of Public Instruction.

The program, in so far as it affects island teachers, is entirely voluntary. Arrangements with mainland school systems for transferring teachers are made by the Territorial Department. Instructors selected by the department are free to accept or decline the opportunity to teach for a year on the mainland.

Oren E. Long, Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction, says the exchange plan is of vital importance to the islands' educational program.

"From past experience," Mr. Long said, "we look upon this annual exchange of teachers with other communities as one of the most important arrangements in our system. We feel there are material benefits to be gained by having teachers from outside come here and in sending our own instructors away to gain wider and new experience."

Teachers from Hawaii will join the school systems of the following towns and cities on the mainland this year: Hayward, Calif.; Wilmette, Ill.; Rochester, Minn.; Albany, Calif.; Tucson, Ariz.; Portland, Ore.; Oakland, Calif.; Rochester, N. Y.; Santa Fe, N. M.; Lexington, Ky.; Verona, N. J.; LaCrosse, Wis.; New Haven, Conn.; Sausalito, Calif.; San Diego, Calif.; Fullerton, Calif.; Omaha, Neb.; Seattle, Wash.; Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.; Banning, Calif.; Madison, Wis.; San Mateo, Calif.; San Dimas, Calif.; Santa Barbara, Calif.; Wyckoff, N. J.; Eugene, Ore.; and Linden, N. J.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

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Christmas Card Sensation! Bigger profits selling leading $1 assortment. Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious boxes. Experience unnecessary. Combination Offer. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-40, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

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IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. X-133, Indianapolis.

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United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Back Bay Suites
1-2-3 ROOMS in first class elevator buildings, all modern improvements, resident janitor for each building. References required. Apply
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230 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. COM. 2212

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BRIGHTON
On Commonwealth Avenue hill, 5 large airy rooms and thoroughly up-to-date building, $65. Apply to: Superintendent, 1460 Commonwealth Ave., or Boston Management Corp., 75 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 5338.

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N. Y. C., 270 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1663.

N. Y. C.—Sublet apartment, Park Ave. (82nd St.), 11th floor; six rooms, two master bedrooms, maid's room; attractively decorated and furnished; available October for entire year; reasonable rental. Phone for appointment, Circle 7-5636, extension 24.

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FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. Also finest custom-made cloth coats with or without fur trim. 345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. PE. 6-2279

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WANTED—Butler, about Oct. 25th, trained in first-class establishment in England; expert on silver; recent references required; excellent wages. Write Box 38, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., 17 Winchester St.—Capable girl for waitress and chamber work in guest house; $10. Long. 9054.

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FAIR VIEW VILLA—Ideal surroundings for rest and study. Laurelton 8-4061. 140-35 Southgate Plaza, Springfield Gardens, L. I., N. Y.

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BOSTON, The Ilkley, 180 Huntington Ave., S. 2—Attractive rooms, running water; opposite The Mother Church; nearby garage. MISS BLACK.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 30 Carlton St., near 1000 Beacon—Large double room, large closets; use of kitchen, laundry; private home; refs. ASP. 9861.

FELLSWAY section of Medford, Mass.—Furnished room in single house; breakfast and supper if desired. Phone MYStic 5167-J.

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FINANCIAL executive, experienced accountant, cost engineer, credit manager, taxes, consultant on business policies; desires to change present connection as secretary, assistant treasurer of manufacturing firm; correspondence with manufacturers invited. Box P-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED widow, a former schoolteacher, unencumbered; free to travel; desires permanent position as companion to one person; go anywhere. Write Box M-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NIGHT work, woman, nursing experience, care for invalid or children; prefers New York City or Long Island. C. HACKERT, 8636-126 St., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y. Vir. 7-0047-R.

BY REFINED woman, as housekeeper in small adult family, or companion-housekeeper for elderly woman; references. Write Box F-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

DRESSMAKER, alteration, remodeling; by day or week; New York, Brooklyn. Telephone Sunset 6-3163.

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BUFFALO, N. Y.—Leonard Adams, A.A.G.O., Teacher of Piano, Organ and Vocal Coaching. 1490 Elmwood Ave. RI. 0629.

LINA CASPI—Former Prima Donna Italian Grand Opera. Few vacancies for those desiring Jenny Lind and Patti voice placement, whose teachers, Garcia and Lamperti, were my teachers. Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, New York City. Circle 7-7000. Ask for studios 38th floor.

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are assured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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ENGLAND

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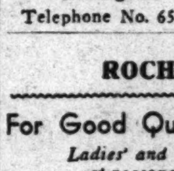

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Candid Camera Scenes—

Monitor Camera Club from Eleanor N. Knowles, Long Island City, N. Y.
A Busy Section of Kobe, Japan

Lines About Leaders—96

By a Staff Artist

Joseph Mallord William Turner

(1775-1851)

WILLIAM TURNER ranks among the great landscape painters.
He was one of the most important masters of watercolors.
Yet he had spent his first years in a dark spot of old London.
His family lived in a poor underground kitchen at the time.
For the other room was the shop of the father, a barber.
Little William began to show his skill in drawing very early.
Once he accompanied his father to the house of a customer.
There a salver emblazoned with a lion fascinated his eyes.
When home he reproduced the complete picture from memory.
"My son will be a painter," proudly announced the barber.

* * *

OF regular schooling William Turner had very little or none.
"His only need is to learn how to draw," said his father.
Consequently, at 9, the lad was sent to a drawing master.
And at 15 he had acquired a reputation in the neighborhood:
An engraver entrusted him with the coloring of prints.
An architect needed backgrounds for topographical designs.
Now it was no longer a matter of copy but of imagination.
By this time Turner attended courses of the Royal Academy.
And he soon attained a proficiency equal to that of masters.

* * *

THE next client of the student happened to be a publisher.
The stranger needed interesting illustrations for magazines.
Turner set off on a pony in search of appropriate ideas.
He went about England making quick penciled notes in books.
Here was an abbey; there a city, a castle, a moor, a lake.
On his return he settled in a delightful studio of his own.
And art became the one absorbing thought of his life.
Strangely enough he was not bound by any particular method.
He did not mind which materials or tools he dealt with.
He had no need to fidget about for hours until the mood came.
Only solitude seemed necessary to his working swiftly and well.
And this precious solitude was respected by his friends.

* * *

A VISIT to Yorkshire changed the student into the painter.
Now he abandoned topographical fidelity to depict his dreams.
He gave more and more attention to the mysteries of nature.
Yet this did not imply representing nature as he saw it.
A poet, his touch transfused scenes into what they might be.
His tones became so soft that things merged into harmonies.
This resulted in the introduction of lighter colors in art.
The Royal Academy discovered that a great artist had arisen.
And the celebrated Society admitted him among its members.

* * *

WHEN Turner traveled abroad, he made long stays in Italy.
In Venice his eyes feasted on the colors above the lagoons.
Henceforth he made his paintings blaze with new hues.
A visitor looking at such pictures said to the artist one day:
"I have never seen any sunset like that, Mr. Turner, have you?"
"No, sir, but don't you wish you had?" replied the master.
When Turner passed on, Ruskin was asked to classify his works.
He found some 20,000 sketches, many drawn on both sides.
He found 282 pictures and studies bequeathed to the nation.
The world was to crown Turner's memory with laurels.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierro
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—*in the Far East*

Monitor Camera Club
Conversation on the Quay at Colombo, Ceylon

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Children's Corner

Divers at Pebbly Beach

Benjamin Bumplepeg Jr., Theodore Turveytop Jr., Charles Candlewick Jr., and Bertram Breadtoaster Jr. stood in the ocean up to their ankles on Pebbly Beach and watched their fathers, Benjamin Bumplepeg Sr., Theodore Turveytop Sr., Charles Candlewick Sr., and Bertram Breadtoaster Sr., disporting themselves in and out of the deep blue ocean.

They were in and out because a raft floated in the deep blue ocean way over anybody's ankles off Pebbly Beach. And on one corner of the raft was what is called a diving tower so that anybody who only wanted to dive off the raft dove off the raft and anybody who wanted to dive off a higher place climbed up a ladder and dove off the tower.

It was getting on to the time when all the families that had been summering at Pebbly Beach would pack their trunks and go back to their winter homes. The Turveytop family and the Bumplepeg family had been summering at Pebbly Beach, where Mr. Turveytop had rented Lilac Villa and Mr. Bumplepeg had rented Seaview Cottage. But Theodore Turveytop Jr., and Benjamin Bumplepeg Jr., and Charles Candlewick Jr., and Bertram Breadtoaster Jr. had not been altogether separated, for before the summer was over Mrs. Bumplepeg had invited Benjamin Breadtoaster Jr. to visit and Mrs. Turveytop had invited Charles Candlewick Jr. And now to wind up the season the elder Bumplepegs had invited the elder Breadtoasters and the elder Turveytops had invited the elder Candlewicks.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"There Goes My Father," Said Charles Candlewick—"He Is Turning a Somersault"

So there they all were. Mrs. Bumplepeg, Mrs. Breadtoaster, Mrs. Turveytop, and Mrs. Candlewick sat in the sand with their knitting under a red, green, blue, purple, and magenta beach umbrella. Benjamin Bumplepeg Jr., Bertram Breadtoaster Jr., Theodore Turveytop Jr., and Charles Candlewick Jr. stood up to their ankles in the blue ocean. Mr. Bumplepeg, Mr. Breadtoaster, Mr. Turveytop, and Mr. Candlewick disported themselves in and out of the ocean where it was way over their heads. But Mr. Bumplepeg, Mr. Breadtoaster, Mr. Turveytop, and Mr. Candlewick didn't mind that, for, as Mrs. Turveytop said to Mrs. Breadtoaster, and Mrs. Bumplepeg and Mrs. Candlewick nodded their heads to show they agreed with her, Mr. Turveytop, Mr. Candlewick, Mr. Breadtoaster, and Mr. Bumplepeg could each swim like a fish.

"See my father, Bumplepeg, Candlewick, and Turveytop," said Bertram Breadtoaster. "There he goes up the ladder. He is going to dive from that high place. There he goes off. Right down straight into the deep blue sea."

"There goes my father, Breadtoaster, Bumplepeg, and Turveytop," said Charles Candlewick. "There he goes off. He is turning a somersault."

And so he was. Mr. Candlewick jumped on the springboard of the tower, and went up in the air, and turned heels over head, and came down so neatly in the deep sea that he didn't even make a splash.

"There goes mine, Candlewick, Breadtoaster, and Turveytop," said Benjamin Bumplepeg Jr. "Watch my father. There he goes off. He is turning two somersaults."

Heels over head and then heels over head again went Mr. Bumplepeg.

"That was pretty good, Bumplepeg, Candlewick, and Breadtoaster," said Theodore Turveytop Jr. "Now you watch my father. There he goes up the ladder. Now he's jumping on the springboard. There he goes off. He is turning a somersault. And another somersault. And another somersault. He is turning three somersaults."

And so Mr. Turveytop was.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

In Paradise Lost, Milton once made the following comment on "Dew":

"DEWXD YZ AYXBCBP, GHI-

GXYJD IKCLK EKH DMB CA-

JHWXND YB HOHXP NHWZ WBG

HOHXP ZNYIHX."

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 4-letter words from the 4 letters given below. This should be very easy:

K C R O

Word Square

Words are to be filled in in accordance with definitions given:

* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *

1, The heads of families. 2, Inactive. 3, To bar again. 4, Efface by friction. 5, To scatter.

Fun With Antonyms

Here's the usual game of matching words with their antonyms. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	advance	depart	
2	observe	abstain	
3	moisten	retreat	✓
4	insert	settle	
5	remember	employ	
6	soar	assist	
7	pursue	extract	
8	amend	overlook	
9	neglect	dehydrate	
10	obstruct	deteriorate	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

'On the Same Side'

The warm friendliness of Henry Ward Beecher made itself deeply felt in every encounter with his fellow-beings, friend and enemy alike.

Once in Plymouth Church, after he had preached, Beecher was approached by the well-known English divine, the Rev. Joseph Parker, who presented a charming young lady with these words: "This is the daughter of Colonel Ingersoll. She has just heard her first sermon, and been in church for the first time."

Grasping her hand warmly, and peering into her face, Beecher said, "Well, you are the most beautiful heathen I ever saw. How is your father? He and I have spoken from the same platform for a good cause, and wasn't it lucky for me I was on the same side with him! Remember me to him."

What They Say

No Detours

"Happiness comes unsought whenever we are on the right road."—Dean Inge.

The English Viewpoint

"We have never surrendered our belief that the open door is much the wisest policy for trade."—Walter Runciman.

The Wise Man

"The wise man is he who knows the relative values of things; the uncultivated man is he who, though he may know the price of everything, knows the value of nothing."—Dean Inge.

In Lighter Vein

Too Fast on the Draw

"Does your wife have an allowance?"

"We tried it but it didn't work."

"How was that?"

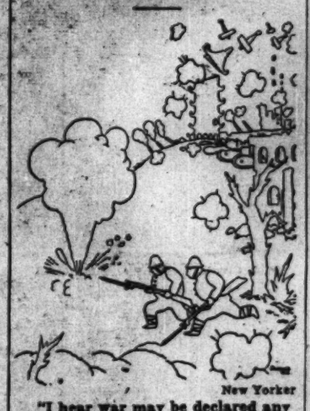
"She always spent it before I could borrow it back."

Too Hot

Critic: "You have made your hero too hot-headed, I'm afraid."

Budding Writer: "How do you mean?"

Critic: "Well, he has a lantern jaw to begin with. And so his whole face lit up! His cheeks flamed; he gave a burning glance; then, blazing with wrath, he administered a scorching rebuke."—Montreal Star.



New Yorker

"I hear war may be declared any day now."

Two of a Kind

"So you had two suitors at the beach. What were they like?"

"Oh, one of them wore knickers—and the other didn't play golf either."—London Daily Herald.

Quotation for Today

GO UP to your fears and speak to them, and they will generally fade away.—DR. MACLAREN.

His View

Boss: "Duty comes before pleasure."

Clerk: "Yes—but only in a dictionary."—600 Mag.

No Compliment

Dramatist: "So you've read my new revue? Well, what do you think of it?"

Manager: "My dear sir, there are two scenes in it that Shakespeare himself couldn't have written."

Dramatist: "Really! Which scenes are those?"

Manager: "The one in the wireless shop and the one in the film studio."—Winnipeg Tribune.

His Distinction

Professional men in Latin-American countries use on their cards elaborate degrees and either the title "Dr." or something else still quite as impressive. It is the common thing to see cards reading "Lawyer This" or "Engineer That," etc. One man who had failed to achieve such distinctions, rather than be outdone by his fellows, had his cards engraved:

LUIS LARA
Subscriber to the New York Times
The Christian Science Monitor, and
Collier's Weekly

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Two-Yard Dash

Place two yardsticks lengthwise on opposite sides of a table to form parallel race tracks. The players divide into two teams. Each player is given a marble, or similar small round object, and a toothpick.

At a signal, two contesting players start rolling their marbles along their respective yardstick race courses, using the toothpicks as propellers. If a marble goes off the track before it reaches the end of the yardstick, the owner picks it up and retires to the end of his line to await another turn. If a contestant succeeds in covering the three-foot distance without mishap, a point is scored for his team.

The racing is continued by the next two opposing players, and so on. At the end of a given time the team having the greater number of points is the winner.—Elizabeth C., Melrose, Mass.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Fidelity

(San Francisco Chronicle)

San Francisco

The touching attachment recounted in Victor Hugo's novel "The Man Who Laughs," between the beautiful blind girl and the mutilated mountebank, is suggested by a situation existing between two canaries of a bird-loving friend.

One of the birds is blind. The affliction first came upon it two years ago. Then it was discovered that the incapacitated bird was slowly starving. Placed upon the pan containing its seed supplies, it remained there for three days, not daring to move and so lose its bearings again.

Today, however, the blind bird does not hesitate to wander away from the seed pan. This because one of its cage companions has taken an active interest in its welfare. By means of persistent chirpings the attentive bird, standing near the seed, locates the place for the other, which then flies straight in that direction and alights unerringly upon the proper spot. The solicitude of this companion for the sightless one becomes evident as observations of their associated actions continue.

Here, however, the similarity between this bird episode and that of Victor Hugo's story ends. It is the male of this attachment which is blind, and the female which is the solicitous one. With that faithful attendance the blind bird seems to have regained entirely its joy in living. Standing amid its supply of seed, it pours forth such volume and sweetness of song as to surpass the normal male members of its associated flock. Its notes are more often repeated, its mouth opened to an unnatural extent, as if fearing to stint or to smother its eager expressions.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Window Boxes

Making window boxes for flowering plants in the summer, or for evergreens in the winter, is the means of a lucrative income for a group of high school boys in Detroit. Two boys go from house to house soliciting orders and taking measurements. The other two boys do the carpenter work in an old garage. By buying in quantities at a lumber yard they can make boxes to sell from 25 cents to 50 cents, according to the length. After making the boxes according to order, they install them free of charge.

Often they add to their income by providing dirt to fill the boxes, making a study of the special type best suited for particular kinds of plants.—Mary P. A., Washington.

Genius Versus Industry

I do not despise genius—indeed, I wish I had a basketful of it instead of a brain, but yet, after a great deal of experience and observation, I have become convinced that industry is a better horse to ride than genius. It may never carry any one man as far as genius has carried individuals, but industry—patient, steady, intelligent industry—will carry thousands into comfort and even into celebrity; whereas genius often refuses to be tamed and managed, and often goes with wretched morals. If you are to wish for either, wish for industry.—Julian Ralphs.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Drops of morning, dewdrops which the sun impearls on every leaf and every flower."

Letter Juggling: Rock, Cork.

Word Square: Sires, Inert, Rebar, Erase, Strew.

Fun With Antonyms: Advance—retreat; observe—overlook; moisten—dehydrate; insert—extract; remember—forget; soar—settle; pursue—abstain; amend—deteriorate; neglect—employ; obstruct—assist.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Oh, Not as Bad as That!*

By LE PELLEY

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Drakeville Fair*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Hope for Economic Appeasement

FOR some years it has appeared to this newspaper that the most immediately feasible measure for positive peace-making was the easing of economic tensions which make for war. On Sunday leading statesmen of seven nations in a world-wide broadcast for the National Peace Conference expressed the same view.

Recognizing that steps to open the channels of trade might not wholly check the militancy of nations drugged with hatred or spurred by the necessities of dictators, we have yet felt that economic appeasement was the best hope for peace. Without it rearmament means a wholly negative, cynical and dangerous preparation for a more destructive war. And for economic appeasement it has appeared that Secretary Hull's reciprocal treaties—extending the benefits of each to all nations not discriminating against the United States—made the broadest attack on the tariff walls in which nations have imprisoned themselves.

Several months ago we pointed out that this plan for inclusive world-wide reductions was running head-on into the system of exclusive British trade treaties developed on the foundation of Empire preference set up at the Ottawa conference of 1932. For seventy years Britain had been the stronghold of free trade. At the same time the United States was leading the world toward high tariffs. Finally Britain, under pressure of the depression, joined the protection parade. And then the United States started in the other direction.

At a time when economic co-operation is about the only form of international co-operation the United States is willing to engage in, at a time when together Britain and America could give a stabilizing, relaxing lead to world economic affairs their trade policies have been in sharp conflict. A year ago the Anglo-French-American currency agreement gave the world its first positive push toward economic stability in several years. An Anglo-American trade treaty was expected to follow. But for several months negotiations have shown no result.

Reports from the Imperial Conference of last May indicated that some of the Dominions interested in Empire preference as well as the London Government were unwilling to make an agreement with Mr. Hull. Vested interests in Britain, as in the United States, were reluctant to open the doors to competition. It had appeared that failing an agreement with Britain, the Hull policy would make no vital breaches in world barriers to trade. Also that America would retreat behind her crop control and neutrality legislation into an effort to limit production to her domestic needs.

On Sunday at Geneva, Mr. Anthony Eden, speaking on the world-wide broadcast for the National Peace Conference and apparently with knowledge of progress toward a British-American reciprocal agreement, declared such an arrangement would be "one of the most effective steps we could take, not only in our own interests but those of the whole world."

This is the most hopeful word the world has heard for many months in the area of positive peacemaking. It is too early to say how much it means. But Mr. Eden could not have spoken in such terms without fairly definite hopes for an early agreement. Certainly the present state of the world demands some willingness to make small sacrifices of special interests in each nation for the hope of such an impetus to general economic appeasement as will check the trend toward anarchy and war.

Boston Talks Trade

THE Retail Trade Board of Boston's Chamber of Commerce and its manager, Mr. Bloomfield, are to be congratulated on the success of their ninth annual Conference on Distribution.

Such meetings are valuable in emphasizing that men might presently enjoy far more things of the machine and soil had they means to buy, were prices lower. It is patent that our economy of production has far out-stripped our economy of distribution.

How to remedy this lag is one of the major problems of modern living. The Boston conference illustrates the sincere effort of many of the nation's leading statesmen, wholesalers and retailers to find workable answers.

No lack of answers are offered the world today. They run the gamut from the state regimented production and distribution of Russia and the regimented private production and distribution of Germany and Italy to the freer trade of the United States, England and France. For stability in governments and the preservation of world peace as well as improved distribution Secretary of State Hull urges a greater measure of free trade.

Perhaps some Americans who view most scornfully the current efforts of the "have-not" nations to enjoy free and equal trade will reconstruct their opinions when they recall the struggle for their own country's independence received its greatest impetus after England began restricting trade of the Colonies. Again, a few years after Yorktown, when seas became unsafe for American vessels and Jefferson imposed the embargo that kept Yankee ships at home another war came, that of 1812.

Significant, too, is the fact that when trade was most free, New England profited most. When tariff walls went up and trade became tangled in world barriers, Yankee ships decayed and New England went into decline. Now trade is better. Boston port is bustling, and Secretary Hull points with significant gesture to the new reciprocal trade agreements.

No wonder Boston applauds the Administration's foreign trade policies.

Where Peace Begins

THE International Schoolboy Fellowship plan, whose principals are now on their way between the United States and Great Britain, Germany, and Ireland, is one which deserves the support of all friends of world amity. Thirty-one youngsters left New York a few days ago to study in European schools, and a like number of English, German, and Irish lads will come here to take their places—not only in school, but in the homes they have left; for it is part of the plan that parents of a boy who goes abroad shall receive "another son" to cherish during his absence.

Obviously, the chief benefit of the mutual arrangement lies in the fact that these youngsters will live in the homes of other youngsters in another land. Thus seeds of friendship will be sown which in future years should bear good fruit. After all, lasting peace must come through the awakened consciousness of the individual. The International Schoolboy Fellowship plan seems one good method of accomplishing such an awakening.

No, SUSIE, that isn't a Shanghai refugee—just a New Yorker looking for a better 'ole to weather the American Legion barrage.

Less "Bootleg" Coal

A STATE commission in Pennsylvania reaches the conclusion that "bootleg" coal mining in the anthracite region will die out naturally through exhaustion of the accessible surface deposits of the hard coal. Already such operations are commonly reported to be declining.

If the story of bootleg coal is entering a final chapter, it nevertheless offers a cogent lesson for many another industry today. Some years ago the anthracite industry became highly unionized and highly capitalized on the basis of high prices then obtaining for its coal. Wage scales and rates of returns to owners were set up which could not be maintained when competition from the oil burner came along.

Mines closed, and workers, instead of having good wages, had none. To feed their families, thousands of them began digging coal surreptitiously from company property for whatever they could get and without the protection of safety regulations. Legally it was theft, but in the view of their neighbors it was self-preservation and perhaps no more of a drain on company resources than relief taxes might have been.

Coal was trucked into New York City at prices consumers would pay. But the buyer could not be sure of grade or weight and the situation has been satisfactory to nobody, least of all to the legitimate anthracite industry, which has needed to adapt its sales methods to hold its own against fuel oil. A greater flexibility of price and wage structures and a fuller understanding with its employees would have made this possible. When labor and capital in any industry ask too much from the consumer they invite grief.

Classics From the Slot Machine

A MACHINE has been set up near Piccadilly-circus in London that delivers a book in return for sixpence in the slot. The purchaser has a choice of thirty books, and they are not by any means "cheap" fiction: for sixpence the robot will release a moody Hamlet from limbo, set Almayer free to repeat his folly, or fling wide the portals of the never-never land of "Erehwon"—to mention only three of his delightful accomplishments. There is undoubtedly one great advantage to be derived from this invention: it will no longer be necessary to arrive at the irrevocable decision, and choose a book, under the disconcerting gaze of the shopkeeper. Those last minute doubts, and that reluctance to commit themselves to any one author, which are apt to assail people who have ventured out to buy a book at random, are more easily wrestled with when no assistant awaits the customer's pleasure.

It must be confessed, however, that in this respect the robot cannot compete with the amenities of the second-hand bookshop, where the buyer is left to his own devices, and the priceless privilege of handling the treasures is willingly accorded. Yet how pleasant it is to have a new copy of a book—undefaced by the emendations of an alien, or possibly, vandal, hand; moulding itself to our thought, so that, presently, it opens with perfect acquiescence at our favourite passage; and bringing the sparkle of youth to our shelves. Furthermore, how excellent to have a bookseller who never puts up his shutters, and would willingly gratify a whim to hear the chimes at midnight with Master Shallow, though it should lack but a minute to the hour!

The World and Man

Book News of the Day

IN EACH branch of natural science are found certain fundamentals which each student must master before progress can be achieved, and likewise with the hobbyist or reader who would follow current happenings in the world of discovery. A substantial knowledge must first be gained of the primary axioms and corollaries commonly accepted by researchists. For such professorial "stock in trade," one of the year's most authoritative works is the editorial task accomplished by Dr. Forest Ray Moulton in THE WORLD AND MAN (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $4).

Comparatively factual in treatment though simple and easy to read, its success depends in a large measure upon the individual abilities of collaborators in allied fields who happen to be telling the story. The physical sciences section is particularly strong, with such authorities as Dr. Rollin T. Chamberlin, Alfred S. Romer, Harvey B. Lemon and Dr. Moulton himself, though it must be admitted that free use seems to have been made of much material previously presented in an all-University of Chicago publication compiled a few years ago, "The Nature of the World and of Man."

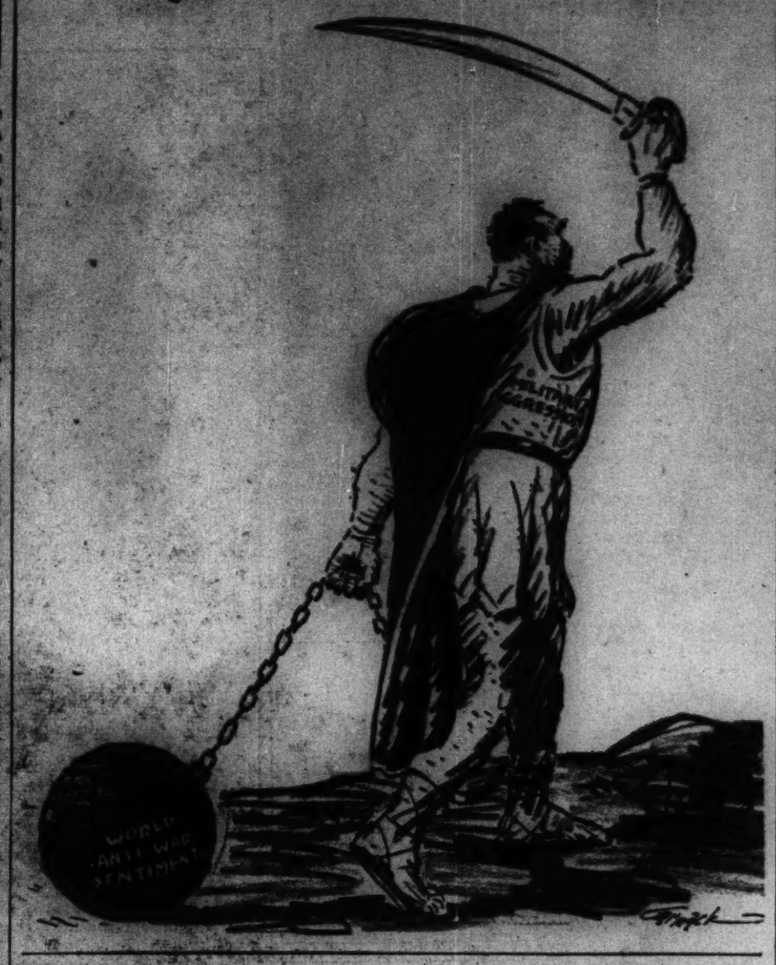
Often while reading natural science one finds that "things are not what they seem." Probably in few fields is this more true than in astronomy, the field in which Mr. Moulton writes. To begin with, our planet seems so tremendous to one walking about on it, yet so tiny when compared with the sun and other stars and so infinitesimally smaller still, compared with apparently limitless space, that we must ponder our relationship to the universe carefully.

Professor Chamberlin, who specializes in "ancient history" of some 500,000,000 years ago, tells of a time-honored belief rather blasted now by the casual observations of two American geologists. Willis and Blackwelder had been brought up on the theory that the earth had once been very hot and had gradually cooled. Warm climates were believed to have prevailed until only yesterday, geologically speaking, when glaciers finally appeared.

Yet while descending China's Yangtze River, which rises in the lofty plateau of Tibet and descends through a succession of stupendous canyons, they were surprised to find, in the steep canyon walls, an ancient glacial deposit more than 100 feet thick, lying just above the Proterozoic or ancient rocks. Other geologists have since confirmed this discovery and now, instead of one long swing from very hot to very cold, the record of the rocks indicates many lesser swings of the climatic pendulum.

One wonders when natural science will close its catalogue of things that "are not what they seem." The present method of approaching ultimate realities by studying what they are not may some day turn out to have been an endless, thankless task, with truth to be found in a very different direction. H. B. N.

Not Quite So Foot-Loose as He'd Like to Be



Trajan's Rome in North Africa

LEAVING the desert, the road commences a winding ascent that at length brings you to the great gorge called El Kantara, "The Gateway," its rocky sides rising sheer more than a thousand feet. The omnibus pauses for a few minutes at a little Arab village on the northerly side of the gorge, whence you look back to find below and stretching to the far horizon on every hand the vast sweep of the Sahara.

The climb is steady now through the fertile hill country where the cultivation of wheat and corn is intensive, even if achieved by the wooden plow drawn by yoked mule and bullock and by other methods unchanged through two thousand years. Finally the modern French city of Batna is reached, more than 3500 feet above the plain. Distinctly Continental in aspect and manners, it brings modernity here to North Africa in striking and significant contrast to the antiquity of Trajan's Rome which centers about the far-reaching remains of Timgad, or, more accurately, Thaumgadi, hardly an hour's ride distant.

This is the pre-eminent Roman monument in all North Africa. A colonial outpost soon after the destruction of Carthage, in the expansive era of Trajan when the Roman Empire attained its greatest geographical extent it reflected something of the grandeur of the capital itself. And here today, above the ruins of the forum and the marketplace, sombrely majestic in its contemplation of what is left of a mighty city, there rises as fine an arch as in Rome itself, the great memorial to a wise and far-seeing monarch.

* * *

All about are unmistakable indications of the ancient splendor of this outpost of empire, this enduring monument to the all-encompassing imperialism of Rome. You are filled with the wondering admiration that possesses you as you stand in the Roman Forum or on the Athenian Acropolis. For in its revelation of massive and enduring as well as artistic construction, together with its remains of the sculptural art as learned from the Greeks, Timgad declares, here amid the North African wastes, something of the glory and grandeur of both civilizations.

The towering arch looks down upon you with the benignity of twenty centuries, with the calm of a survival of countless years of change and decay. And the standing columns round about, each a monument to the might of the greatest empire in history, seem today one in age with the distant hills themselves, though in the square stone blocks that paved Thaumgadi's streets you note the furrows worn deep by the wheels of Roman chariots.

And now, leaving the marble columns and the temples and the mighty arch of Trajan reflecting the soft rose tints of the North African sunset, we drive back to Batna, thence to go by train to one of the most remarkable cities in the world, yet another monument of old Rome, the place restored in the fourth century by Caius Valerius Flavius Constantinus and thenceforth called by his name. Yonder in the station plaza stands his statue, cast in heroic mould, greeting far-come strangers to the city of Constantine.

* * *

On the edge of a mighty cliff sits the old quarter, here where a city antedated the Phoenicians themselves. It is as strange and yet as impregnable a site as ever a community of men occupied. Sheer falls the perpendicular cliffside for more than 500 feet, and on this bluff, accessible but from one point, the waxing and waning of more than one civilization shaped and reshaped again and again a city that even today bears little trace of modernity.

In the native section of this strange city incredibly old houses huddle on the edge of the cliff. Narrow, twisting streets often burrow like rabbit-warrens into dark passages beneath mysterious old structures that lean upon one another like the canalside dwellings of Rotterdam. Arab craftsmen work in tiny hole-in-the-wall shops with the same kinds of implements their forebears used in Carthage.

The hair of goats is being carded by hand, copper utensils laboriously but skillfully pounded into shape with small hammers, blankets woven without machinery even to the spinning of the yarn. An Arab sits cross-legged on a stone shelf in the wall with his tray of sweets before him. Little coffee-shops recall those of Tunis and Fez. Smiths, with their bits of forges glowing and their metals being shaped by hand into adornments precious to the desert-dwellers, bend to their tasks indifferent to the passing of the hours.

M. T. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

An Open Letter

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE came to my home address, a day or two ago, a letter from the chairman of the United Brewers Industrial Foundation of New York. I have not the pleasure of knowing the person whose signature the letter bears, except that his name has long been familiar. He is Mr. Jacob Ruppert. He prefaces his request for advice and co-operation by explaining that he believes these would be forthcoming if I could be made to realize conditions as they are and appreciate the consuming desire of the brewers of the United States to render a much-needed public service.

Mr. Ruppert explains that the foundation for which he speaks has been created by the brewers of America to supply a "practical stimulus to social progress and national welfare through the advocacy of moderation and respect for law in all phases of the manufacture, the distribution and the consumption of beer." The foundation insists that it is interested in my opinion. It asks what I think about beer in its general relation to the public, and more especially about its relation to my own activities. It wants to know how the foundation can be helpful. All this is invited with the assurance that what may be said will be greatly appreciated, especially if permission is given to make public use of the statement. A request that the views expressed be not quoted would, it is promised, be faithfully observed.

* * *

First of all, that there may be no further misunderstanding, I am quite inclined to the opinion that the letter requesting an expression from me was sent through some misunderstanding, or an error of judgment, or carelessness on the part of someone in Mr. Ruppert's employ. The list in which my home address appears is one in which information is given which would, ordinarily, have eliminated me from the roll of sympathetic advisers. But a polite and courteous letter deserves an answer. And inasmuch as there probably have been hundreds, and possibly thousands of duplicates of the particular letter sent out, its contents can hardly be regarded as confidential. So this reply is sent in the form of an open letter. Its content is being made public to a somewhat greater extent, perhaps, than would have been the case had permission to quote from it been given to Mr. Ruppert's foundation.

The organization purports to foster and encourage moderation and law enforcement. Moderation, by its very terms, means indulgence. To sanction moderation one must not only sanction, but advise, indulgence. No, Mr. Ruppert, I cannot go even that distance with you. The thing has been tried too many times. I doubt if more than isolated instances can be cited in which excess, inebriety and finally addiction have not followed prescribed or condoned moderation.

As to law enforcement you might better have omitted it as a tenet of your code for moderation or reform. For quite a number of years—perhaps for as many years as you have been identified actively with making and selling beer, I was, as the legal defender of saloonkeepers charged with violating the law governing the liquor traffic, as prosecutor of accused violators of the law, and as a newspaper reporter and editor, about as familiar with the tricks and subterfuges of your trade as you yourself may be.

* * *

In the first place, neither you nor those whom you represent and for whom you speak, believe in moderation, or seriously, in law observance. The record of those with whom you are associated, willingly or by compulsion of circumstances, is not good in the matter of law observance. Neither have they heretofore encouraged the moderate use of the commodity they provide and from the profits of which they have grown rich and politically powerful.

But I must confess that I admire the cleverness of your plan and the ingenuity with which you safeguard it against uninvited interference. The purpose of your foundation, you explain, is twofold. You would interpret the public interest to the brewers, that they may govern their attitude and actions accordingly; and you would interpret the brewers to the public, that the public may judge on the basis of the facts. Mr. Ruppert, as one friend to another, I advise you to omit the second part of your plan unless you expect it all to fail.

If you believe in and would encourage moderation even in the consumption of beer, refrain from attempts to promote greater consumption by advertising. You are at liberty to quote as freely from this letter as I have quoted from yours.

The Wide Horizon

America's Stake in the Far East

By Livingston Hartley

INTERNATIONAL implications of the present clash in China extend far beyond its theater, including the danger of war on a national scale, menacing the peace of Europe through the possibility that Soviet Russia may eventually become involved, and reaching across the Pacific to American shores.

Despite the fact that the United States has traditionally played an active, and often leading, role in the Far East, popular reaction to the North China crisis has so far been passive. Many people have watched with alarm the rocketlike rise of Japan, and experienced an instinctive desire to withdraw the United States flag and garrisons from the Orient. They hold that since British investments in China are six times greater and British Far Eastern territories are more extensive than the Philippines, the American people can depend upon London to protect their Asiatic interests and keep the Pacific safe for America. They would, if they could, put the clock back to the days before "Dewey did it."

When we look a little further, however, we see that American interests in the Pacific area extend far beyond investments, trade or the fate of the Philippines. America's real stake there is the future of its people, since their national destiny must be influenced and moulded by developments on the other side of the Pacific Ocean.

* * *

An objective glance at this area from its central axis indicates why this is so; 130,000,000 Americans, 10,000,000 Canadians, and some 43,000,000 relatively backward Latin Americans inhabit the nations along its eastern shore. They face across it over 600,000,000 crowded Asiatics, who already suffer from population pressure and lack of mineral resources. If these swarms can ever be consolidated beneath the control of an ambitious, aggressive, military power, the stage will be set for an inter-continental clash in the Pacific, in which the United States and her weak neighbors must confront overwhelming odds.

Europe comes into the picture with extensive territorial holdings but relatively weak power. The British Empire even today, menaced in the North Sea and the Mediterranean, could not alone defend its Pacific territories against Japan. France and Holland are in worse condition, utterly powerless to withstand an advance of Japanese imperialism. The white holdings in the Far East could no longer be preserved forcefully against Japan by anything less than a coalition of western powers which included the United States.

The dynamic factor in the Far East now is Japanese expansion, seeking to fulfill a nationally accepted "divine mission" to rule the teeming millions of eastern Asia. History books and maps proclaim eloquently the progress already made since 1900. Today Japan is marching on in China, endeavoring to extend yet further the Asiatic power bloc she controls.

If Japan can consolidate enough of China beneath her control, she will multiply her military and political power. Chinese resources and a controlled Chinese market would in time eliminate the Achilles' Heel in her present power position, her dependence upon overseas resources and foreign trade. Today she is exceedingly vulnerable to economic pressure from the West; tomorrow her army may have made her position one that could only be challenged by the combined naval forces of the larger western powers.

* * *

Once established in Asiatic hegemony, the further expansion sought by her people could only be stopped by war. Since Russia's hold on eastern Siberia could not be maintained against a mightier, stronger Japan, the Rising Sun flag could be established within forty miles of Alaska. The remaining free provinces of China might conceivably prove able to limit her further advance; if they failed to do so, they would provide the rulers of Nippon with power resources unequaled in history. No other nation has ever possessed an adjacent area for empire building which contained 400,000,000 virile people.

Great Britain, France and Holland could, if need be, withdraw from the Pacific, and yet preserve their homelands and less distant territories intact. But America is tied to the Pacific and cannot withdraw. The United States is forever compelled to face eastern Asia squarely.

When we regard the Pacific question in its broadest aspect, three conclusions are apparent. First, the American people are likely to be more fundamentally affected by Japanese expansion in China than those of other major western nations. Second, the United States, for this reason and because she alone among western powers can exert in the Pacific a strength as great as Japan's, may have to take the lead in meeting this threat to its future. Third, Japan's course in China might be arrested now by concerted diplomatic and economic pressure, as a result of the weakness of her economy and the fact that the United States, the British Empire, France, Holland and Russia now buy half of her exports. But if Japan succeeds in working her will progressively on China, America must face the prospect of increasing rivalry with a mightier power for control of the Pacific, and the natural result of such rivalry which history portrays.